The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GROCERIES.

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO.,

Offer their large stock of Desirable Staple Goods at the Lowest Market Prices.

Choice Mocha, Java, Ceylon, Laguayra, Santos and Rio Coffees.

NEW CROP TEAS.

Oolong, Scuchong, Japan, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson and Imperial.

FINE SYRUPS AND SUGARS.

Choice New Orleans Sugars and Molasses, &c., &c., &c.,

And invite the particular attention of

CITY DEALERS

to their assortment of Fancy Groceries and Fruits, carefully selected, with special reference to the

Christmas Trade.

Malaga and London Layer Raisins, Valencia, Muscatel, Sultana and Seedless Raisins. Cabinet, Double and Triple Crown Dehesa Raisins. Figs in Drums, Boxes, Baskets, Linen Bags, Mats and Cartoons. Dates, Prunes, Prunelles, Currants, and all other Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

IN FULL STOCK.

Almonds, Soft Shell, Paper Shell, and Shelled Almonds; Walnuts, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans, Pistachios, &c., &c.; Genuine McMurray's Peaches, and Mountain Corn; Cooke's Tomatoes; and the most popular brands of every variety of

CANNED GOODS.

Crosse and Blackwell's and Dilworth's Jellies and Preserves; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles; Batty's Celebrated Nelson Pickles; Imported Cheese—Pineapple, Edam, &c., &c. COLEMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD, and all kinds of PURE SPICES; Burnett's Flavoring Extracts; Jellies, Jams, Potted Meats, Capers, Olives, Capres, Sardines, Mince Meat, REAL ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING, &c., &c., &c., all of which are offered to the trade at close and popular prices, by

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO.,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

Hard locking 7x9 Window Glass, but a splendid Store and stock inside. Prices lower than we ever made before.

Beautiful Ties and Scarfs at very low prices.

Handsome Boys' Clothing, cheap enough to suit.

Warm and Handsome Overcoats that we don't want to carry over.

Elegant new Pantaloons just received.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALERS,

CORNER

Clark and Madison-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public of our removal from 632 and 634 State-st. to the new and spacious store

26 AND 28 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Where can always be found the largest and best assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Whiskeys in the city.

SCHWAB, McQUAID & CO.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES J. BEATTIE

Has removed his LAW OFFICE to

144 EAST MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

REAL ESTATE.

LOUISIANA HOMESTEAD.

Southern Comfort—Sugar Plantation.

We will exchange for good Chicago City or Suburban Property, a complete Plantation, in working order, and now harvesting a crop. A nice residence, steam sugar-house, cabins, mules, carts, and all needful implements on place. On the Bayou Teche, surrounded by excellent society, having daily mail, easy communication with New Orleans, and every variety of Southern fruits and flowers.

To any one desiring a pleasant Southern home, and occupation, in a genial climate and in one of the garden spots of our country, the present affords a very favorable opportunity.

ORANGES, FIGS, GRAPES, and other fruits.

S. H. KIRTOOT & CO., 90 LaSalle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. TONGUE

Has removed to 197 and 199 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., between 4, 5 and 6. He has practiced in the city of Chicago over thirteen years, and has the best facilities in curing all diseases of the head, eye, ear, throat, etc. Certain rooms and good accommodations for deaf and paralytics.

MUSICAL.

400

Pianos and Organs

For the Holidays.

The largest stock in the city. Just look at some of our prices. Splendid new 7-octave Rosewood Pianos, which we fully guarantee.

PIANOS at $225.
PIANOS at $250.
PIANOS at $275.
PIANOS at $300.
PIANOS at $350.
PIANOS at $400.
ORGANS at $60.
ORGANS at $75.
ORGANS at 100.
ORGANS at $125.
ORGANS at $150.
ORGANS at $175.

We sell on instalments to suit purchasers.

STORY & CAMP,

211 State-st., cor. Adams.

COAL.

WEST, M'GARRY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HARD and SOFT COAL. Consignees John Todd's Celebrated BRIAR HILL.

Having leased the well-known office, 251½ Twenty-second-st., we would respectfully inform all old patrons and the public that we are selling as low as the lowest, viz.: All sizes Hard Coal at $12; Red and Briar Hill, $10.50; Wilmington, $7; Maple Wood, $13; Beech, $12; delivered; Slabs, $5. Owning our teams, we guarantee prompt delivery, full weight, and best quality. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK, 267 ARCHER-AV.

Branch Office—251½ Twenty-second-st., near Indiana-av.; 1305 State-st., one door south of Twenty-sixth.

COAL! COAL!

Hard Coal, all sizes	$12.00 per ton.
Erie and Briar Hill	11.00 per ton.
Blossburg	10.00 per ton.
Cannel	10.00 per ton.
Indiana	9.50 per ton.
Wilmington	7.00 per ton.

Will be well screened and delivered promptly.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

Office 146 LaSalle-st., Yard No. 1 N. Market.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

STORES,
LOFTS,
AND
HOUSES,

In all parts of the city.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 South LaSalle-st.,

OTIS BLOCK.

STONE.

STONE.

We have on hand, ready to deliver on short notice, forty feet of 10 feet 2 inches Sidewalk Stone, and we can fill orders for cut stone trimmings. Rubble Stone and footing in any quantities, and at very reasonable rates.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Sole Agents for Batavia Quarries,

144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN

WANTED

By a first-class New York Jobbing House on Broadway, two first-class salesmen, one who is acquainted with Northern Illinois and Wisconsin merchants; also one for Indiana. None need apply who cannot undoubtedly control their trade when they visit New York. Apply to

PORTER, PIERCE & CO.,

311 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOTEL MAN.

Extra inducements to party with about $5,000 cash; building nearly completed and must have money to finish. Location good and "business guaranteed." Address immediately K 48, Tribune office.

Wanted—Hotel Man.

Unusual inducements for party with means, who "knows how to keep a hotel," on a prominent business corner in Chicago. Buying out not necessary. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GLASER,
FIFIELD
& CO.,

54 & 56 E. Madison-st.,

WILL SELL

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry

AT RETAIL

Out of their

JOBBING STOCK.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

Call and get PRICES.

JEWELRY,

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,
FINE BRONZES, &
FANCY ARTICLES,

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

Can be Bought of the Old-Established Jeweller,

A. H. MILLER,

176 State and 42 West Madison-st.,

For less money than at any house in the city. SATISFY yourselves by calling.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Gold Chains,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Silver and
Silver Plate

Lower than any other house in the city

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,

68 Madison-st.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

AND

FINE JEWELRY

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

Come and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere, and thereby save your money.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

GRAND OPENING!

DAY AND EVENING, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

McELWAIN'S

Jewelry Store,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

C. A. MORSE,

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A fine assortment of cameo, amethyst, coral, and gold sets. Rings of every description. Opera, guard, and vest chains. Gold, silver, and ivory headed canes. Silver plated ware from the best manufactories in the country. Diamond setting. Fine watches put in order.

223 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

PURE CONFECTIONERY

DURING HOLIDAY WEEK

M. E. PAGE & CO.

Will RETAIL CANDY at LOW PRICES at their Factory,

55 South Green-st.

OVERSHOES.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES

AT

WHOLESALE.

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

M. D. WELLS & CO.,

MADISON AND MARKET-STS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FRESH ARRIVALS

EVERY DAY

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK, AT

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.'S,

337 Wabash-av.,

OF ELEGANT

Holiday Goods,

INCLUDING FRESH INVOICES OF

English Pearl-Handled Cutlery
French Flowers,
French Clocks and Bronzes,
Parians, Jardiniers,
Vienna Goods, and
Baccarat's Glassware,

Making our assortment still very COMPLETE of BEAUTIFUL and DESIRABLE GOODS.

Last Days of Grace!

IMPROVE

The Few Hours Before

CHRISTMAS!

By making your purchases of

FINE HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS

FROM

GILLETT, TITUS & CO.,

158 State-st.

At Retail.

SUITABLE

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LATEST DESIGNS OF

China, richly gilded and decorated, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy Sets, Motto Cups, and Saucers, and Mugs.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowls, Cologne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuettes and Vases, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores and Smoking Sets, all of own direct importation, and sold for less than by any house in the city. It will well pay to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS!

Club Skates, Sleds,

AT

J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

14 North Canal-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ALL

Ladies, you can save at least 10 per cent on your purchases for the holidays by leaving your orders at the New York and Grocery Tea and Coffee House, recently opened at No. 249 West Van Buren, between Aberdeen-street and Centre avenue, where you will find the largest assortment of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables, Nuts, Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits, and a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. Stock all fresh and new, bought for cash at low figures and will be sold at prices for cash that defy competition. Fine Teas, Coffees, and Extra Flavor Butter a specialty. Don't forget the number.

FULLER BROTHERS, 249 West Van Buren-st.

BOOK PARLORS

179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

A choice selection of Holiday Goods—Elegant Pocket Books, Portfolios in Gold and Ivory, Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, Card Cases, and Writing Desks; Chromos, Engravings, and Paintings, Frame Factories, Easels in Gilt, Velvet, and Ivory; Sunday School Books, Cards, Illuminations, and all Sunday School Requisites; Elegantly Bound Oxford Bibles and Prayer Books; Miscellaneous Books.

ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON PUB. CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

STOP IT! STOP IT!

You can stop your hair from falling off by using

Mann's Hair Luxuriant.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

IMPORTERS,

Invite their friends and customers and the public in general to their new store,

160 STATE-ST.,

Two Doors North of Monroe-st.,

Where they exhibit their latest importation of

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Bohemian Glass, Lawa Ware, Etc., Etc.,

All suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

We will open new stock in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, and Leather Goods on Monday.

Will keep open Monday and Tuesday Evenings until 10 o'clock.

One price to all.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

FURS.

"LOW PRICES WIN"

FOR

Ladies' Dress Furs.

WE ARE MAKING

LOWER PRICES

Than you have ever seen, heard or dreamed of.

"MAKE A NOTE OF IT."

BREWSTER, Furrier,

38 W. MADISON, opp. Sherman House.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

The public are respectfully informed that there is no interruption of business at this Hotel on account of the late fire. But a small portion of our house was injured, and the same is strongly in process of renovation.

DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO., Proprietors.

New York, Dec. 18, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

BANKER,

164 & 166 LaSalle-st. (Bryan Block),

Offers to loan $60,000, in sums from $5,000 to $10,000, at 10 per cent per annum, on first-class Real Estate securities, for three to five years.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN EQUITABLE, and LAMAR, of Chicago. SECURITY, and LAMAR, of New York. MERCHANTS', of Hartford.

Highest cash price paid for Policies and Certificates in above Companies, by

H. S. DIETRICH,

Room 5, 77 West Madison-st.

DIG.

Having the most extensive and complete system for the collection of claims ever devised, we make the claims of merchants, manufacturers, and heavy dealers a specialty. A retained attorney in every city. FRANKLIN Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

168 East Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

I will buy at market price.

R. D. STILES,

126 South Clark-st., Room 3.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA-GLASSES.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK

At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,

76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our restaurant will be open on Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., for the accommodation of our customers. Fresh shell oysters in every style. Meals cooked to order at all hours.

CHAPIN & GORE,

No. 75 Monroe-st.

Dominoes and Playing Cards,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

PIANOS.

The Piano

OF THE

PRESENT

The Piano

OF THE

FUTURE.

The STEINWAY UPRIGHT, or CABINET PIANOS, have now been before the public for a period of nearly eight years, during which time, on their merits solely, they have steadily grown into popular favor until, at the present time, our sales of the Steinway Uprights EXCEED THAT OF ALL OTHER STYLES COMBINED. The decided success of the Messrs. Steinway, in the introduction of the Upright Piano into popular use, has made its advantages so manifest that other makers are now compelled to direct their attention to its manufacture; but, as its desirable qualities are mainly the result of patented improvements, invented and controlled by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, this style of Piano, in its perfection, can only be made by them.

The following are some of the points of superiority of the Steinway Upright:

1. Purest and most sympathetic singing tone.
2. Extraordinary durability.
3. Unparalleled capacity for long standing in tune.
4. Volume and power of tone almost equal to that of a Grand.
5. It occupies very little space.
6. Its beauty as a piece of parlor furniture.
7. Easy for a lady to open or close.
8. Easily moved from one room to another.
9. When in use impervious to dust.
10. Great capacity for expressing the performer's ideas.

We have taken the liberty to refer to the following well-known citizens of Chicago and surrounding cities, who, among many others, have recently purchased Steinway Upright Pianos:

J. W. Harvey,	W. H. Bullen,
Gage, Rice & Co.,	Henry M. Smith,
A. B. Pullman,	A. L. Baker,
W. Butterfield,	John A. Rice,
David Blakely,	J. C. Holden,
Lieutenant General Phillip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.	
Hon. Jas. L. Stark,	D. Goodrich, Jr.,
B. F. Pixley,	L. M. Ehmendorf,
Marshall Field,	L. Z. Leiter,
Ira P. Bowen,	S. S. Stevens,
John DeKoven,	John S. Miller,
Hon. J. Y. Scammon,	Dr. Walter Hay,
W. Bushnell,	Albert Fenkn,
Hon. J. D. Baxter,	E. Higgins,
Alex. Silley,	Frank Wentworth,
T. G. Sopes,	E. S. Walker,
S. R. Mickerson,	R. D. Shepard,
C. D. Hamil,	L. McWilliams,
Mdme. Eugenie Rice,	David A. Gage,
H. M. Crawford,	J. T. Ryerson,
John Alling,	W. M. Coler,
P. W. Peck,	T. Brownbridge,
Mrs. H. M. VanVliet,	A. Pelton,
John M. Douglas,	L. D. Warren,
H. A. Towne,	L. D. Terry,
Hon. Isaac R. Diller,	Mrs. B. F. Haddock,
D. G. Alston,	Geo. Young,
Hon. C. G. P. Holden,	Stillman Valley,
D. H. Hood,	Ralph Emerson,
E. Hosford,	L. C. Jacoby,
R. O. Church,	R. Burdett,
J. S. Hawley,	Col. F. D. Pratt,
Col. J. S. Wilcox,	Mrs. E. A. Baker,
J. Alston,	Hon. W. C. Goudy,
Col. W. S. Johnston,	S. D. Ward,
Wallace Delafield,	H. B. Chandler,
Mrs. M. J. Fletcher	S. S. Williams,
C. C. Blackman,	Geo. R. Carpenter,
Geo. L. Weed, Jr.,	Reuben Mickel,
John Mattocks,	James Parker,
G. S. Hubbard, Jr.,	Adrian Webster,
S. Barnes,	J. Matson,
C. W. Rhodes,	Col. J. H. Howe,
C. W. Burlingame,	H. W. Clarke,
Hon. R. H. Cambell,	B. W. Dix,
T. M. Burkitt,	Hon. L. P. Hilliard,
G. H. Beaver,	R. S. Walker,
Hon. S. C. Judd,	Jas. L. Burns,
J. D. Harvey,	O. R. Keith,
E. S. Heston,	C. B. Goodyear,
Robert Hale,	John G. Shortall,
Mrs. E. P. Dwyer,	Paul Becker,
Mrs. C. Lawson,	Dr. S. E. Jacobson,
F. B. Peabody,	N. K. Fairbank,
W. T. Major,	D. B. Haight,
Rev. P. S. Woodbury,	Shelton Strange,
Franklin MacVeagh,	F. W. Klein,
D. Eggenbau,	E. S. Bowles,
James Wallace,	E. S. Woolworth.
J. J. Sands,	T. C. Estee,
John Stewart,	E. E. Barber.
John Schultz,	C. H. Britton,
Otis H. Mate,	R. F. Oakey,
J. B. Cofield,	Mrs. Allen M. Smith,
W. D. St. Clair,	P. H. Winston.
Miss Mary Holden.	

SMITH & NIXON,

General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

FURNITURE.

EXTRA!!

Furniture

Holiday Presents!

Secretaries, Library and Dwarf Cases, ditto with Secretaries, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, ditto with Writing Desks, Library and Sewing Tables, Portfolios, Easels, ditto with Portfolios, Canterbury, Music Racks, Work Pockets and Wall Towel Racks, Brackets, Easy, Fancy, Folding, Reclining and Camp Chairs, Foot Rests, Ottomans and Foot Stools suitable for needle work, Shawling Stands, Toilet Cases, Pedestals, Bible and Album Stands, Cabinets, &c., &c., any of the above articles are suitable Gifts for the Holidays, which were RETAILING at WHOLESALE prices.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

443 & 445 Wabash-av.

42 to 46 Peck-court.

REAL ESTATE.

Prospective Demand for Residence Property Next Spring.

A Fine Residence Quarter and Who Are Building In It.

The End of the Riverside Improvement Speculation.

Replanting the North Side Trees.

Real Estate Transfers for the Week.

The volume of transfers continues to diminish from week to week, though no more than is usual at this season; in fact, there is considerably more property selling now than at this time last year, and the prospect is that the demand for conveniently located residence lots next spring will induce as great activity as there was last spring for this class of property. Even suburban lands by the acre—a class of property which it was generally expected would be difficult to sell—is being inquired for to a considerable extent by speculators, in anticipation of the demand for lots then. There is, however, a more legitimate demand beginning for a class of nearer residence property for occupation next summer at prices ranging from $100 to $200 per front foot. An instance of this is a sale made a day or two ago by Messrs. Marshall & Dickson, of 126 feet front on the northeast corner of Adams and Seely streets, at $125 per front foot (on longlims). On this a block of 8 swell-front residences will be erected. On the southwest corner of the same streets, another block of 8 residences is also being erected.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE QUARTER.

No suburban district about the city is likely to show so great a change in appearance from the building of beautiful residences next spring, as that east of State street and south of Fortieth street, so far as say Sixtieth street. Those parts of Michigan avenue and the two Boulevards,—Drexel and South Park,—within the district mentioned, will be ornamented early next spring with a dozen or more private mansions that would be creditable to the finest residence quarter of any city:

On the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Forty-first street, Mr. Pickett is to build a residence to cost at least $15,000.

On the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Forty-third street, Mr. B. F. Murphy is preparing to build a very fine house on a lot 150 feet front by 160 feet deep.

On the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Forty-third street, Mr. John B. Sherman is purchased to build his private residence.

On the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Forty-fifth street, Mr. Hoxie is making preparations to build a splendid residence.

On Michigan, avenue north of Forty-sixth street, Mr. Sheppard will set out a large number of handsome trees, and make other important improvents preparatory to building.

On Drexel Boulevard, northeast corner of Forty-sixth street, Mr. T. S. Dobbins is building a house that will cost probably $60,000.

On Drexel avenue, at Fifty-second street, Mr. R. F. Ayer is preparing to build a house to cost from $16,000 to $20,000.

These are only a few out of the many of the same class that might be enumerated as pretty sure to be in progress in the same district early next spring.

Michigan avenue maintains its first-class residence character for a greater distance than any other street in or about the city, and in this respect may be called the residence street *par excellence* of Chicago.

On South Park Boulevard, there is not a foot of frontage anywhere between Thirty-fifth and Fifty-second streets to be had now for less than $200 per front foot. On Drexel Boulevard, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-second streets, $150 per front foot is about the minimum price. On Michigan avenue prices range from say $130 per front foot at Forty-first street, to $100 per front foot at Fifty-fifth street. While these prices will prevent the occupation of the lots on any of these three fine streets with cheap houses, they are still low enough to induce people of wealth and taste to buy large lots for ample grounds. It will be a good while before the best residence avenues will be built up as compactly south of Fortieth street as they are north of Thirty-fifth street, but, from present appearances, it will be a very short time until the entire frontage of the three fine avenues above mentioned will be enclosed and beautified in large lots as adjuncts to some of the finest private residences in Chicago. The people who buy and build on this ground are in nearly all cases men of wealth, who will each hold 50 or 100 feet of frontage—besides that occupied by their own residences—as an investment for their children. Certainly, with the present prospects of Chicago, and of all the property in the district in question, there is no investment so certain to increase at the average rate of from 20 to 30 per cent per annum for the next twenty years.

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The folly and injurious effects to the whole city of ill-advised real estate speculations, entered into without capital, and floated along from month to month by kiting money obligations, is illustrated in the shower of suits, injunctions, judgments, and executions that have fallen on the Riverside Improvement Company, and dispelled the arcadian dreams of its proprietors. There is a style of financial juggling in real estate speculations, as well as in banking, insurance, and trade, which attempts to build great structures on no substantial foundation, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, topple down, to crush not only their architects, but those whose capital, under one pretence or another, they have managed to borrow. In most cases these expensive experiments are only made possible by means of a *quasi* indorsement from well-known capitalists, who are, in fact, as censurable for the injury to the community as the direct managers of the schemes. The project of the Riverside Improvement Company was to build an ideal suburban town. Had the Company possessed some capital, and undertaken something on a more economical scale, and in a judiciously selected location, there is every probability that the energy displayed by its managers during the last two years would have resulted in a handsome profit. But lacking all these elements of success, it became apparent a year ago to all people of good judgment that the enterprise must fail as it has. While we have from time to time noted the remarkable improvements in road-making and beautifying grounds at Riverside, as legitimate matters for comment, and examples of what should be done in quarters where such expenditure was more appropriate, we have also indicated from time to time that there was, at least, no speculation in buying property at Riverside at the prices made necessary by the lavish expenditure of moving there.

The total indebtedness of the Company is probably not far from $1,000,000, of which the property on which they have a claim would not pay over 30 per cent. The remaining 70 per cent will be a dead loss to those who have bought the bonds, notes, and other contrivances by which the Riverside Improvement Company have managed to borrow money of the public to carry their experiment. When the facts come to be fully known, showing where this loss falls, people will begin to realize the effects of locking up capital in wild speculations in real estate, wild because they are undertaken without reference to the tendency of the city to grow in certain directions, but particularly so when they are undertaken without any investment of capital by the projectors.

TREES AND TREE-PLANTING.

The following was written by a well-known gentleman of wealth, whose culture is evinced by his love of trees:

"The greatest charm of the North Side pro-

vious to the fire was its sylvan rural character. Trees of respectable size shaded all the best residence streets, and in the open squares, occupied in many instances by a single house, trees of the original forest, trees of sixty and seventy feet high, and of two feet and more in diameter, were not uncommon. In the immediate vicinity of St. James' Church were trees which lifted their heads nearly as high as its bell-tower. In the square in which W. B. Ogden built, in 1836-7—the then finest house in the city, and which when burned was not surpassed in comfort by any—were elms, oaks, and cottonwood, with broad, magestic heads, and spreading out far above the observatory of the house. Few will have forgotten the magnificent elm near the corner of Ontario and State streets, on Magee's block. The Sturgess cottonwood, standing in Huron street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Buckingham, was a noble tree, up which the late Mr. Jonathan Sturges built a staircase and seats, giving a fine lookout upon Lake Michigan. As you stood in the front door of the late residence of I. N. Arnold, on Erie street, looking towards the city, although so near that you could hear the rumble of wheels on Lake street, and within six or eight minutes' walk of the old Tremont, such was the density of the foliage in summer that no house was visible; and only two or three chimney-tops could be seen above the surrounding verdure.

Already the most vigorous efforts are being made to restore this old characteristic of the North Side. Before the fire this was most emphatically a city of trees and flowers and fountains. Last spring, before the departure of the frost, the work of tree-planting began. Many hundred fine elms, thirty and forty feet high, and from six to ten inches in diameter were planted on Dearborn street and elsewhere, and made a vigorous growth.

This winter the work is being vigorously prosecuted; and there is much competition among the planters. Fine, large trees, with balls of earth often weighing a ton, are being set out. Messrs. Stark, Douglas, Winston, McCagg, Nixon, Arnold, King, Lill, and, indeed, nearly all the owners and residents of the North Side, are active in this work of restoration.

And now a few words about trees. Our friends from New England boast of the elms of Connecticut Valley, and justly; but there are elms of equal beauty and of greater size in the Northwest. There are elms in New England which measure, ten feet from the ground, in girth, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-five, and, it is said, some *thirty* feet.

THE BIG ELM OF ROCK RIVER.

There is an elm a mile below Dixon, on the farm of Dr. Everett, which is fairly entitled to the name of "The Big Elm of Rock River." I doubt if there is a finer specimen on the continent. I had heard of it, and, going down the bank of Rock River last June, I saw many fine trees, but, as Oliver Wendell Holmes says, "all at once I saw a great green cloud swelling in the horizon, so vast, so symmetrical, of such majesty and imperial supremacy," that I at once exclaimed, "Here it is." And there it was, an elm which for the size of its trunk, its vast spread of branches and density of foliage, I verily believe has no peer. I instinctively took off my hat, as you do on entering some grand old cathedral. Here was the sublime in a tree. Vastness, height, shade, a "dim, religious light," and venerable antiquity. Who can count its circle of years? It is prehistoric. It was a "hale green tree" long before Columbus sought the Indies by sailing West. Dusky maidens listened to words of love, beneath its shadowy canopy, centuries before the prow of LaSalle cut the waters of Lake Michigan.

Such a tree is an object as majestic and as venerable as any old temple or cathedral. Its age runs back to the days of fable.

"But how old is it really?" I venture to answer "many centuries. "How big is it?" Ask Dr. Everett, of Dixon, or old Father Dixon. They say "thirty-three feet in girth, ten feet above the ground. I only know that it takes ten long, very long steps to pass around its base—as close to the trunk as you can place your foot. Its branches cover an area of 100 feet in diameter. Now, tell us—who can—where is there a tree of equal size this side of the Rocky Mountains?

TENEMENTS IN BUSINESS BLOCKS.

On Third avenue, No. 89, C. F. W. Junge has nearly finished a marble front structure in excellent style, with a store and finished basement below, the two upper stores being arranged most capitally for tenements in the best style, common in older cities, but comparatively new in Chicago. But it belongs to a class of buildings of which we must have a large number, and we strongly welcome its introduction, furnishing as it does a comfortable and handsome home at a moderate price in the very heart of the city. There are many citizens of moderate means who cannot reside at a distance from business. We need 5,000 such homes in Chicago within the next two years.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Dec. 21:

Langley st, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 33 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $2,500.

Noble st, bet Chicago av and Cornell st, e f, 21x125 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $780.

Mohawk st, s of Blackhawk st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 8, in Block 1, of Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $900.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $5,000.

West Polk st, bet Miller and Morgan sts, n f, Lot 6, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $2,800.

Hinman st, s w cor of Paulina st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $3,500.

West Lake st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, 25 15-100 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 43, in Block 1, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $850.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, same Subdivision, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $2,300.

Sub-Lot 6, of Lot 12, in Block 21, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $525.

Sub-Lot 5, in same, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $550.

Sub-Lots 3 and 4, in same, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,115.

Noble st, bet Carroll st and Chicago av, e f, 68x125 ft, with 21x125 ft in same Block, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 10 of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 13 in same subdivision, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 35 to 38 in same subdivision, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $7,800.

Lots 25, 26, 28, and 40 in same subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 15, 16, and 17 in same subdivision, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Indiana av, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x177 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Prairie av, e f 125x160 ft, and w f 125x160 ft, in Lot 8 of Wilson, Heald & Stebbing's Subdivision of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, £8,000.

North 3 of south 9½ acres of s e¼ s e¼ of s e¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $9,000.

Lincoln st, sw cor. of Forty-eight st, e f, 238½x124⅝ ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 21: City property, number of sales 119; consideration, $367,997. North of city limits, number of sales 7; consideration, $23,132. South of city limits, number of sales 26; consideration, $184,900. West of city limits, number of sales 3; consideration, $180,600. Total sales, 155. Total consideration, $756,629.

Giles Bro., & Co.'s Elegant Jewelry Palace.

Of the many elegant and suburb buildings which already adorn our city, the new marble-front store of Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co., No. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue, equals, if it does not surpass, all others in internal appointments as well as architectural beauty. In the design and arrangements of this establishment, the most faultless skill has been displayed, both in the costly and variegated marble columns, the massive and richly-carved walnut cases, and elegant and beautiful mirrors, which give to the whole a *tout ensemble* most pleasing and happy in effect. The rich frescos are chaste and original, and the entire establishment is one of marvellous beauty. This handsome store is broad, lofty, and symmetrical, all of which must impress the visitor that the laudable ambition of Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co. was to construct a business palace which would rival all others in the West.

Their stock of jewelry, diamonds, watches, silverware, etc., which was selected with care by one of the firm, is large, varied and attractive, and surpasses every other firm west of New York City, and is being daily increased with goods specially intended for the holiday trade. Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co. will hold a reception on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, that the ladies and gentlemen of this city and adjoining towns will have an opportunity of examining in detail their elegant stock of goods.

Worth Keeping.

The most attractive and readable circular lately seen, was yesterday distributed through Post Office, "Compliments of Lilly & Phelan," Manufacturing Chemists, Evansville, Indiana. Their advertisements correspond therewith. See Tribune, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st; editorial page, 1st column.

The Bowles Brothers' Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that the total liabilities of the exploded firm of Bowles Brothers at London, Paris, Nice, Geneva, and New York, are now stated to be something more than £250,000, and the assets not more than £48,000, of which sum the much larger part is of only hypothetical value.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The remains of the bodies interred on the site of Trinity Church have all been removed; the last casket having been taken from there this morning.

The work of removing the pews from the Old South Church for preparing the building for a Post Office will commence Monday.

FOREIGN.

Adjournment of the French Assembly for the Holidays.

The Orleans Princes to Have Their Property Restored.

The Freshets in England and France.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The freshet in the Seine is subsiding. The water has already fallen 70 centimetres.

Three thousand students yesterday demonstrated in favor of Professor Robin, a distinguished member of the Institute, who was struck from the jury list in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of God.

The National Assembly will adjourn to-day for the holidays.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.—Before adjourning, this afternoon, the Assembly finally passed the bill restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

The *Corsaire*, radical journal, has been suspended for advocating socialism.

M. Thiers had a conference, at Versailles, this afternoon, with the Committee on Pardons, respecting the Communists sentenced to death, who are to be executed before the end of the year unless commuted.

Thiers and his family return from Versailles to-morrow, and will stay here until the reassembling of the National Assembly.

Cora Pearl an English anonyme, was expelled from France in consequence of M. Duval, son of the wealthy resident of Paris who founded the soup house in this city, shooting himself in her presence. The attempt did not prove successful. He is expected to recover.

It is hoped in diplomatic circles that Greece will accede to the proposition to submit the Laurium Mines question to France and Italy for arbitration.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The King has almost entirely recovered.

The Empress of Russia is soon expected to visit Naples, accompanied by a fleet of Russian war vessels.

The Army bill introduced into the Italian Parliament, to-day, provides that all Italians between 18 and 40 shall be liable to military duty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The breakwater at Wick, Scotland, was seriously damaged by the late storms.

The attendance was large yesterday in the churches at the services for the success of the missionary enterprises of the English Church.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The river Thames, which has already overflowed its banks in many places, suddenly rose nearly a foot to-day at Windsor. Home Park is one vast lake of water, and thousands of acres of other lands are submerged. The present inundation of the Thames is the greatest since the flood of 1852.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The entire new loan of 250,000,000 pesetas has been covered, and receipts will be issued at the rate of $1.

Zorilla announced in the Senate, yesterday, that a bill would soon be introduced providing for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico; and that no reforms will be made in the Government of Cuba while a single insurgent remains.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Judgment was given, to-day, against Foster, the alleged Boston forger. He was committed for extradition.

The motion to appeal to the Privy Council was rejected.

In the Sauville affair, the report that the Bank of British North America made a second charge of forgery against the accused is denied. One charge has been made by the Ontario Bank, and another by the Merchants' Bank.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Imperial Gazette* says the question of the Khiva campaign has been discussed in Government circles. It was resolved to undertake it.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Additional Details of the Surrender of Jay Gould.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Jay Gould, Mrs. Gould, and Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., were at Mr. Barlow's office, to-day, to sign the deeds transferring the Grand Opera House and other real estate to the Erie Company. Mr. Barlow said to a reporter: "We have been engaged all day in examining and valuing the securities. About six million dollars have been given, and the whole amount to be surrendered is about nine million dollars, which will bring in the market, if sold, about seven million dollars. Many of them consist of shares of stock in small railroads, coal mines and the like, and, to make them valuable to the Erie Company it is necessary to get, if possible, enough of the stock to control those roads and other concerns. To publish, therefore, the amount of stock which the Company has acquired by this transaction, would defeat the object sought. The Opera House property, with much other property along Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and along the North River, has been transferred to us, but then there is real estate in New Jersey and in three or four other States, and probably the deeds of this cannot be perfected for seven or eight weeks to come. I presume, Mr. Gould knowing that he contemplated this "restitution," and calculating that the stock would be favorably affected thereby, may have purchased largely."

Reporter—"What agreement has been made between the Directors and Mr. Gould?"

Mr. Barlow—"None; except that in consideration of this transfer of securities we withdraw all suits against him."

Reporter—"Can you give me a copy of that agreement?"

Mr. Barlow—"No; but there is nothing in it more than I have said. He gives us the securities and we withdraw the suits."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The settlement of Jay Gould with the Erie Railway Company was consummated to-day. Among the property reverting to the Company are the Grand Opera House, in which Fisk's widow was interested, and buildings on Duane street.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Coal Miners' Strike—Their Card to the Public—Changes of Name—New Corporations—The Industrial University—Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21.—There is no change in the situation of the miners' strike. However, the miners published the grievances this morning at length. They say: "In the spring and summer months the demand for coal in this vicinity is quite limited, and most of the miners are thrown out of employment. The proprietors are compelled to reduce the price of coal, and the miners who are so fortunate as to get employment are compelled to take such prices as the proprietors are pleased to give, or else be without work and without the means of support for their families. In the fall and winter months the demand for coal becomes greater, and the miners, many of whom have been without work for the summer, find employment. The proprietors advance their price for coal from 8 cents to 11 and 12 cents per bushel, and find a ready sale for it. But while they advance their selling rates of coal 38 or 40 per cent, they are unwilling to advance the rates of mining at all. The miner gets 4 cents, the proprietor 11 cents per bushel; or, the miner gets 96 cents per ton, the proprietor gets $2.75, or a net profit of $1.79 per ton, when it is well known that 50 cents per ton is regarded everywhere as a large profit. The miner simply wishes to have his pay increased in a small proportion to the increase of the price of coal in the winter over that of summer. Is this unfair or unjust?" Again, the miner is regarded not as a hired man by the proprietors, but as a customer, to be fleeced and skinned. For instance, he is not allowed to go in the market and purchase of the proprietors at such prices as may be demanded. To illustrate: 100 miners will use one gallon each of oil in a month at $1.80 per gallon, $180. Cost to the proprietor, 60c per gallon, $60. Miners skinned out of $120. Or take powder: 100 men will use five kegs each of powder per month; cost $5 per keg. To miner, $2,500; cost to the proprietor say $4 per keg, $2,000. The miners pay a net profit of $500, or on oil and powder, $650 per month, enough to pay the interest on the cost of the mine, perhaps, and superintendents and clerk hire. Nor is this all. The cars are loaded as dictated by the proprietors. The miners get pay for ten tons of coal. The proprietors sell the coal for twelve tons.

Your correspondent in an interview with Mr. Starne, one of the proprietors of the principal coal shaft, learned that the miner is perfectly free to buy his supplies, wherever he desires, and that the price charged was no more than the miner would have to pay in the market, if he could go into it to buy. The supplies are not kept with a view to traffic, but rather as a convenience to the miners. In each case, a magazine is built at the cost of the proprietor, and he carries his stock at such risks as are incident to explosive and combustible matter. One of the effects of the strike is to advance coal from 12½ to 15 cents. At the coal yards there is a very limited supply on hand, and, if the demand continues equal to that of to-day, the price will go above these figures. Wood sold at the rate of $9 per cord on the street to-day, and at this price the demand was not supplied.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—Certificates to change the names, etc., of the following companies have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The name of the LaSalle & Livingston County Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association changed to the Streator Fair Association, and capital stock to be $600,000. The Commercial Bank of Cairo changed to the Home Savings Bank. The incorporators of the Marine Bank of Cairo to the Dime Savings Bank, and its location changed to Chicago.

Licenses have been issued to the following associations to open books and organize under the laws of the State: The San Juan Gold and Silver Mining and Prospecting Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $400,000; the Paxton Park Association, capital stock, $10,000.

John W. Bunn, the Treasurer of the State Industrial University, reports that he has sold since his last report 24,480 acres of college scrip at one dollar per acre, and has invested the proceeds in bonds of Champaign County bearing 10 per cent interest; the balance is on hand to the credit of the fund—$178.87.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in this city Dec. 25, 26, and 27. Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present. Governor Palmer will deliver the welcoming address.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets—Business Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—During the past week money has been very stringent. There have been exceptional loans at 7 per cent to first-class bankers and brokers of gilt-edged reputation, but the general average of borrowers on call have been forced to pay from 1-32 to ⅜ *per diem*, or from about 12 per cent to 187 per cent per annum. The stringency during the week has been equal to anything previously experienced this season, and is largely due to the United States Treasury continuing to withdraw currency from the depositaries in this city. One of the large city banks has been forced to call in a considerable amount of money to meet revenue bonds and other obligations of the City of New York. Up to Friday, this bank had paid out about $1,500,000 in checks on account of revenue bonds, and the recipients of these checks were savings banks, insurance and trust companies, and estates; but by far the greater portion of the checks paid out has been to the savings banks in this and adjoining cities. The savings banks are restricted by law to loaning on securities to United States bonds, New York State, county, city, and town bonds, and the bonds of other States. The savings bank managers for several days past have been offering money quite freeley at 7 per cent to leading banking houses, on pledge of Government bonds, but these securities are scarce here. During the coming week, many corporations will begin to call in their money preparatory to disbursing early in January on account of interest and dividends. These facts explain the natural causes at work in making money scarce, and dear. The discount market is close; scarcely any prime paper passes under 12 per cent.

Foreign exchanges have gradually improved. The continued scarcity of commercial bills and the demand from German bankers for exchange on account of imports of Erie stock caused rates to advance to the highest point for some time past.

Gold speculation has been weak, and the price has declined from 112⅜ to 111⅛, on the prospective outflow from the Treasury, on account of the January interest.

The stringency in money, and the decline in gold, have produced a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent in Government bonds, but other investment securities have been firm. The railway and miscellaneous speculation has presented some curious and exciting features, and, taken altogether, the events of the week on the Stock Exchange are among the most remarkable in the history of the institution. The general list has advanced steadily. Gould's disgorging has lifted Erie about 9 per cent.

The bank statement is again unfavorable.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week is as follows: General merchandize imports, including dry goods, $6,912,075; produce exports, $5,702,541; specie exports, $488,392.

MONEY.

Money was in better supply to-day, and call loans were easier. Early in the day ⅛ was paid, and then the rate declined to 7 gold. In the afternoon there was an advance to 1-16, and a large business was transacted at this rate, although just previous to the close, money gradually declined to 7 currency.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange continues firm. Gold was dull throughout at 111⅛@111⅜.

BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged and very dull.

STOCKS.

The stock market was comparitively quiet to day. Erie opened at 61, and after a flurry fel off 1⅛.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened heavy but closed more active and better for choice family brands and choice shipping extras. Grain opened stronger. Winter wheat was higher and scarce. The market closes irregular. The demand is fair for spring wheat for export. Pork was dull, and nominal on the spot. A moderate jobbing business was done at $13.25 for old, and $13.75 for uninspected new mess. Cut meats steady; 100 boxes dry salted shoulders for January sold at 4⅜c. Bacon, sales of 72 boxes short rib at 6½c, and 25 boxes long clear, for February and March, at 6⅜c. Long clear is offered on the spot at 6⅜c. Lard moderately active and unchanged.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

No Editor-in-Chief Yet Secured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The fate of the *Tribune* is still a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Orton says he bought a controlling interest to keep it, and he denies that he has offered the chief editorship to either George William Curtis or Speaker Blaine. He also says that Whitelaw Reid retired as managing editor entirely of his own accord. Mr. Reid finished his labors on the *Tribune* last night, and was succeeded as managing editor to-day by J. R. G. Hassard, who has long been a general editorial writer on the *Tribune*, though not on political topics. As a managing editor, Mr. Hassard is a novice.

The Harpers say Mr. Curtis would not accept Mr. Greeley's place, as it would involve a total change of his habits, which his health would not permit.

Mr. Orton may not secure a leading editor for several days, and what his intentions are in that direction is unknown.

The friends of the *Times* say no matter who edits the *Tribune*, it can have, during this Administration at least, no legitimate claim to Republican leadership.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Sub-Committee of the Louisiana Citizens' Delegation arrived here this morning, their visit being made with the view of taking some measures at the North which may have influence with reference to the troubles at New Orleans. The Committee had a consultation meeting at noon and discussed the subject, but it is understood no definite action was taken. During the day they waited upon John Foley, a member of the Committee of Seventy. Congressman Roosevelt and other citizens were present. They related their grievances and asked for suggestions. Mr. Foley suggested that they petition the President, who, in his opinion, would promptly remedy any grievances existing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Bradley is said not to be desirous of going to New Orleans to hold court. It is certain he will not do so unless at the suggestion of the President. It is also understood that the Supreme Court regards itself as without any power over the question of Judge Bradley's going to New Orleans in the present emergencies.

WASHINGTON.

Fighting Over the Spoils—Unpleasantness Regarding the Chattanooga Post Office—The Alabama Difficulties—What the Administration Will Do if Called Upon to Interfere.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST OFFICE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There was considerable felicitation indulged in, to-day, over the fact that Sam Bard had been accorded an unanimous confirmation by the Senate for the Chattanooga Postmastership, but now comes Senator Brownlow, Representatives Maynard and Crutchfield. The latter, the Davy Crockett of Tennessee, could tell a story that is not so much to the credit of this appointee. According to those gentlemen, Bard's newspaper enterprise at Chattanooga having proved a failure after the campaign was over, he was given letters of recommendation from General Wilder, Representative Crutchfield, and other prominent Republicans of that locality, asking the President to give the ex-editor an appointment. The understanding was first had among all the parties, however, that Bard should not ask for any office in the Third Congressional District of Tennessee, the field then being considered thoroughly preempted. It is alleged that in violation of this agreement, Bard came here and procured the appointment to the Chattanooga Postmastership; that he then went to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Senator Ramsey, and showed him the papers of recommendation on which the President had made the appointment, whereupon Ramsey moved a suspension of the rules in executive session. The nomination was unanimously confirmed as aforesaid, Senator Brownlow not being in his seat at the time. Brownlow, Maynard, Roderick, and Butler have entered their protest, and the former has filed a motion to reconsider the confirmation. A protest has been sent in here from every soldier in the Third District who served in the Union army against Bard's appointment, as the last incumbent was not only satisfactory, but was entitled to it as a Federal soldier. Crutchfield says he is bound to have Bard's scalp.

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

A delegation from Arkansas, accompanied by Senator Rice, called on the Attorney General, this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the policy of the Government on its use of troops in case trouble should arise in the inauguration of the Governor, on the 6th of January next. It will be remembered that both parties claim the election. The Republicans, by throwing out the votes of five counties, claim a majority of 3,000 on the whole State ticket, while conceding the election of the Liberal Congressman-at-Large. On the other hand, the Liberals rely upon the votes of the discarded counties, the counting of which gives them a majority of a few thousand on the State ticket. They claim that particular pains were taken to have a fair election in these disputed counties, and that the same was conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law. In reply to the delegation the Attorney General said that the President would sustain the majority, and that Federal troops would only be used to preserve peace and order, or if necessary to enforce the decrees of the United States Courts.

It may be stated that the discussion in the Senate, on the resolution to appoint a Committee to go to Arkansas, has had a good effect, both upon Republican Senators and the President and Cabinet. It seems to be the impression that this Committee will be appointed after the recess, as there is a strong desire here to get the real facts in the complications of this State.

A letter was received here to-day from Montgomery, Ala., which states that a movement is now on foot there, on the part of the Democratic branch of the rival Legislature, to elect Judge Busteed to the United States Senate to contest the claims of Spencer, recently elected by the Republican branch. The letter also states that a considerable number of Republicans will come over to the Democrats for this purpose.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE LAST BOND.

WASINGTON, Dec. 21.—The last outstanding bond, amounting to $5,500, of the loan of March 31, 1848, of which the whole amount issued was $24,900, which matured July 1, 1868, has just been paid.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Clear weather from Tennessee, Ohio, and lower Michigan, winds backing to westerly and southerly. Generally clear weather and higher temperatures from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Minnesota. Diminishing pressure, and very probably increasing cloudiness, and possibly snow, from Dakota to Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 21.—To-day has been the coldest day in this locality for eight years. The mercury this morning, at 6 o'clock, stood at 22 degrees below zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 21.—To-day has been the coldest experienced in this city within the last fifteen years. Twelve degrees below zero at sundown, this evening. The ice harvesters were driven from their work by the intensity of the cold.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21.—This has been the most severely cold day for years. The mercury this morning ranged from twenty-one to twenty-five below zero, and did not get higher during the day than fifteen below zero. The wind has been blowing a gale all day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 21.—The weather here is intensely cold. At 5 o'clock the mercury was below zero, and falling; at 9 p. m., fifteen degrees below zero at the windward side of the street. The wind is blowing strong from the West.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 21.—Six inches of snow here, and the weather colder than known for years.

CINCINATI, Dec. 21.—Snow fell this afternoon to the depth of an inch. Windy to-night, with the thermometer 4° above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—The weather all over the Northwest is the most severe known for years. Fort Garry, Manitoba, 42 below zero,

St. Paul and Minneapolis, 30 below zero,

Milwaukee, in the middle of the day, was 20 degrees below zero.

The passenger trains on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are working through slowly. The 7 p m. train for St. Paul to-night, has been suspended.

A number of persons got their ears and feet frozen, but no serious cases are reported.

MADISON.

A City Sensation—Charges of Mal-Administration in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21.—The city sensation, to-day, was an article in the *Democrat*, of last night, charging all sorts of abuses and mal-administration at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The facts, so far as can be learned, are that there has been discord in the institution since soon after the present Superintendent was installed; also, a quarrel between the Trustees, originating in a difference between the daughter of one of the Trustees, who was a teacher at the Home, and Superintendent Burton, and criminations and recriminations have led to gross exaggerations of faults in the management of Home. That the children are insufficiently fed or clothed, as charged, is denied by those who often visit the Home. It is true, however, that the Superintendent and his wife have a great deal of trouble in getting along with the teachers, and that some of the children have been pretty severely punished for faults.

The *Journal*, to-night, calls for a thorough investigation, which will doubtless be made as soon as the Legislature convenes. In the meantime, the public are requested to suspend judgment. Many of the children pronounce the stories false.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 21.—W. H. Mowrer, foreman of the *Register* office, of this city, went to his dinner at the hotel as usual, this noon. When he sat down and took a piece of meat, he immediately arose and said, "I am choking;" then returning to the office he started up-stairs, got up as far as the third step and stood for a moment, and dropped dead. His remains were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Justus Lawrence, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, died suddenly this morning at his home in Yonkers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—General Ambrose Bansem Wright, editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, member-elect to Congress from the Eighth District, died this morning.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Captain Frank Stanwood, of the Third United States Cavalry, died in Brighton, yesterday.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Egotism, Atheism, and Obscenity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Though George Francis Train failed to become President, he has accomplished the next dearest wish of his heart, by getting into an American Bastile. Train has been issuing here recently his little weekly, called *The Train Ligue*, which he started originally at Omaha. The last copy of it fell into the hands of Anthony Comstock, whose self-chosen mission is to stamp out obscene literature, and who has succeeded in convicting more offenders than any of his predecessors. Train was arrested at his residence, up town, last night, and went peaceably to Mercer Street Jail, where he spent the night. The number of his paper seized is the fifth published in this city. It consists mainly of Train's letters of condolence to Woodhull & Claflin, while in prison, and denunciations of the Bible.

For some time past Train has been busy upon a volume with which he threatens the public, bringing together all the coarse words and phrases of the Bible narratives admitted by the translators. He has deemed the present an opportunity to put his beastly work in print. He claims to have no religious belief, and holds that there is nothing after death; that man is only an animal, and must share the fate of the animals, a very natural idea for Train, which argues self-knowledge at least.

This morning he was arraigned before Justice Boardman. He appeared in Court fashionably attired, with hair wildly tumbled. A crowd of about twenty of his eccentric friends were present, including a lank female carrying the flag of the Internationals. Train pleaded guilty to publishing an obscene paper, providing, he said, his Bible quotations are obscene. The Justice was about to enter his plea of guilty, when Train saw his blunder and pleaded not guilty. He was then consigned to the Tombs without bail, as he didn't want any bail. His assistant, a young man named Nichols, was also committed in default of $500 bail. Train boasts that this makes the thirteenth time he has been in a Bastile.

NEW YORK.

Church Dedication—Ordained—Warehouse Robbed—The Stokes Jury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The funeral of Duryea, who was murdered on Liberty street, on Monday, took place at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Richmond, Staten Island, this morning.

The St. Thomas Chapel, an offshoot of St. Thomas Church, was consecrated, to-day, with the imposing ceremonial of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Porter officiating.

The Rev. James M. Stone was ordained a Catholic priest, this morning, by Archbishop McCloskey.

The steamer storehouse, on Hamburg docks, Hoboken, was robbed, last night, of four cases of silks and one case of foreign illustrated newspapers, of the value of over $10,000.

The full jury was completed in the Stokes case to-day. The Judge cautioned them from speaking about the trial, and when the Court adjourned they were locked up, but will be allowed to go to church in the morning in the custody of the officers. The following are the names: David Egglestone, iron merchant; Chas. S. Soper, retired merchant; John A. Beyer, flour merchant; Abraham C. Morris, insurance; Chas. A. Yost, clothing; Jesse M. Bolles, merchant; Joseph Sands, architect; David Hepburn, carpenter; Geo. N. Manchester, truckmaker; Augustus Beckstein, provisioner; Cornelius W. Leustor, builder; A. M. P. Mitchell, printer.

One officer was dangerously, and another slightly, wounded this morning, while quelling a riot in a dancing hall on Ninth avenue.

ST. PAUL.

The Wheat Crop of Minnesota—Shipments of Silver Ore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—The official estimates of the wheat product of Minnesota for the year 1872, based upon reliable data, are as follows: The average yield per acre, *seventeen and three-fourths* bushels, makes the total wheat product of the State during the year no less than 26,000,000 bushels. The amount necessary to be retained within the limits of the State for home consumption will hardly reach six millions of bushels, remaining for export or sale over 20,000,000 bushels,—more than double that of the preceding year. This places Minnesota third, if not *second*, in the wheat producing States of the Union.

A day or two ago ninety-six barrels of silver ore from Silver Islet, passed through this city *en route* for the smelting works of the Silver Islet Mining Company, near Detroit. This ore came to Duluth, and over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, in charge of Henry Sibley, Esq., a nephew of General Sibley. It was valued at some $60,000, and is probably the most valuable shipment ever made over the L. S. & M. Road.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A Sailor Stupifies the Crew and Fires a Vessel to "Get Even" with the Captain—He is Suffocated to Death, and is the Only Victim.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—William Wately, the colored steward of the brigantine Union Star, of Parrisboro, to avenge himself on the Captain, attempted to burn the vessel and kill all on board. He stupefied all hands, while sleeping, with muriatic acid, and then set fire to the vessel in the hold. Before he could extricate himself he was suffocated by the smoke. The Captain was awakened in time to arouse the crew and extinguish the fire. Wately, who belonged to St. Kitts, West Indies, was the only person who lost his life.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Reported Coal Discoveries—The Indian War in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—It is reported that extensive coal-fields have been discovered near San Diego, in the Temeculah Mountains.

General Crook has adopted the policy of enlisting friendly Indians to fight the warlike Apaches, the Indian Agents co-operating. If General Crook is not interfered with, he will make the campaign short and decisive.

CLEVELAND.

Acquitted—Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—Patrick Dougherty, who fatally stabbed Malvin Myers in this city, July 17, was acquitted to-day, on the plea of self-defence.

George Farwell, agent for the Weed Sewing Machine Company, in Painesville, Ohio, committed suicide in this city to-day, by taking hydrate of chloral. Cause, intemperance.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—A fire at St. Paul, Minn., this morning, burned the Old Settlers' Home, on Bridge square, together with Warner's block and Presty's saloon. Loss, $20,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—A fire occurred at Clardnelle last night, destroying nearly half the business part of the town, and the United States Land Office, Post Office, and all the banks. In the Land Office there were destroyed all the valuable documents; those in the Post Office were saved.

RIPON, Wis., Dec. 21.—The dwelling house of General McDonald, of Dartford, Greene Lake County, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $25,000.

Suspension of the New Orleans "Times."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Proceedings to force C. A. Weed into involuntary bankruptcy were commenced yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, upon the petition of J. A. McKee. Judge Durell issued a writ directing the United States Marshal to provisionally seize the New Orleans *Times* newspaper establishment, which order was executed last evening, and the office closed. Judge Alexander Walker and E. C. Hancock, associate editors of the New Orleans *Times*, will issue a newspaper to-morrow. The suspension of the New Orleans *Times* has caused general expressions of regret.

Frozen In.

BAY CITY, Dec. 20.—Captain George Stone of the barge J. S. Fay, and the Captain of the schooner Escanaba, with about thirty others from vessels frozen in the Lake Superior region arrived in this city last evening. They came with the aid of snow shoes to the Northern terminus of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, where they took the cars for this city. There are about fifteen other vessels fast in the vicinity of theirs.

A FINE LOT OF JURYMEN.

How Vagrant Gamblers are Tried in Banyon's Court—Queer Doings Yesterday Afternoon.

A number of gamblers and vagrants, who were arrested by the Central Station detectives some days ago, and whose cases have been continued at the Police Courts several times, were brought before Justice Banyon yesterday, for a final hearing. The witnesses were Detectives Dixon, Elliott, and Ellis. The first vagrant called claimed a trial by jury, and it was accorded him, as a matter of course. Major Tunnison, the Constable of the Court, was despatched to select a jury. He returned with six rare specimens of intelligent manhood. It is safe to say that none of them had the most remote idea of a juryman's duty, and it is doubtful if any of them had ever been in a court before except in the capacity of prisoners. The trial proceeded, and at the conclusion of the arguments of counsel the "peers" were taken out to agree upon a verdict. They returned in about fifteen minutes, and one of the number handed the Justice a scrap of paper upon which was written the following grammatical sentence: "The noshen of the men of the jury is the prisner go free." This elegantly-spelled production was signed by four jurymen, but there was no minority report. The Justice addressed a few brief sentences to the remarkable half-dozen, informing them that it was the custom of well-regulated juries either to agree or disagree in some sort of legal fashion. He advised them to retire once more, and endeavor to arrive at some definite conclusion with regard to the prisoner. They retired, and in the course of twenty minutes reappeared again. "Well, gentlemen," said the Justice, "what is your verdict this time. I trust the decision is unanimous, and in conformity with the evidence." A youthful German juryman arose, and said to the Court: "I dinks as how one of the churymen is a pigger tam loaver as the brisner!" The "brisner" under discussion, and all the other prisoners, and all the spectators, and the Court and all its officers, burst into a roar of laughter, which continued for some time. Justice Banyon came to the conclusion that it would be a waste of time to try the jury for a third time, and he accordingly discharged it. The prisoner then submitted his case to the Court, and was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict under the State law and city ordinance. The other prisoners followed his example in submitting their cases to the Justice. They were also discharged on the same grounds.

THE SCRIPTURES.

Printers' Errors in the English Bible.

The errors of the foreign editions of the Dutch and Scotch Bibles are almost innumerable. In a black-letter testament of 1664, printed at either Edinburgh or in Holland, a mistake may be met with in nearly every column. In England itself, a vigorous attempt to insure correctness was made by the restriction of the right of publishing Bibles to the King's printers; and no more curious proof of the perpetuity of English usages could be found than in the history of this monopoly. The house of Christopher Barker, to which the patent was granted in 1577, went on steadily printing it until 1709. The right was held for 60 years by Thomas Baskett, and purchased in 1769 by Charles Eyre, whose representative, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, "continue a succession which has been unbroken since 1865."

But the monopoly failed in securing the various editions from even ludicrous and profane blunders. In one of the earlier issues, the second folio of 1611, in which the mistakes of the first were supposed to have been corrected, we find, "Then cometh *Judas* with them unto a place called Gethsemane." A folio of 1717 has received its name of "the Vinegar Bible," from a misprint in the heading of the parable of the Vineyard. In two quartos of the present century we are told that "the blast of thy terrible ones is as a *stone* against the wall," and that "the dogs *liked* his blood." We may perhaps expect a little irony in the compositor of 1638 (he may have been an acquaintance of Milton's), who makes the heathen vex the Israelites, not with their "wiles," but with their "wives," or in the printer of 1640, who substituted "*rulers* in the wilderness" for "mules."

But the real mischief of such blunders lay in their tendency to perpetuation. The omission in the first folio of two important words in the fifth chapter of St. John's First Epistle is still perpetuated in our prayer-books, though it has been corrected in the text of our Bibles. "Strain *at* a gnat" was probably a typographical blunder in the first issues of King Jame's Bible for the "strain out" of the Bishops' and Genevan versions; but it remains to this day. So a misprint in the First Epistle to Timothy, which originated at Cambridge about 1629, went on uncorrected, edition after edition, till 1803. The fine of £3,000 inflicted by the Star Chamber on Baxter for his omission of the prohibitory "not" in the Seventh Commandment is a well-known instance of the fruitless efforts to obtain correctness; the fine, however, as we hear from Mr. Loftie, "dwindles on investigation to £300, and this again is compounded for by the presentation of a set of Greek types to one of the universities."

Nor was free trade more conducive to correctness than monopoly. The great rebellion for a time threw open the market, but the popular editions of Field and Hill were disfigured with a greater number of blunders than had appeared before. Their defects are mercilessly exposed in a rare tract by Mr. Kelbourne, which Mr. Loftie has reprinted in the preface. Besides the greater errors, however, which we have noticed, we find an infinite number of smaller modifications going on in spelling and punctuation. During the first century which is comprised in Mr. Loftie's list the spelling of no two editions is the same. In such a change as of "sometimes" for "some time" spelling becomes an important organ of revision. "We still," says Mr. Loftie, "have such words as 'astonied,' 'throughly,' 'pransings,' 'sope,' although the authority by which they are retained has no more existence in reality than that by which such words as 'shamefastness' or 'unpossible' were altered."

Women as They Were.

"Young ladies of the time of Edward IV.," says a recent writer, "were brought up with greater strictness than their descendants under Victoria. Mammas in those days kept their daughters a greater part of the day at hard work, exacted almost slavish deference from them, and even, as an able antiquarian states, counted upon their earnings. After they had attained a certain age, it was the custom for the young of both sexes to be sent to the houses of powerful nobles to finish their education by learning manners, and thus a noble lady was often surrounded by a bevy of fair faces from the owners of which she did not scruple to receive payment for their living.

"Let us follow a lady of gentle blood through her occupations of a day. She rises early—at 7 or half-past—listens to matins, and then dresses; breakfast follows, and this is her costume: a silk gown, richly embroidered with fur, open from the neck to the waist in front, and having a turn-over collar of a darker color; a broad girdle with a rich gold clasp; skirts so long as to oblige the wearer to carry them over the arm; shoes long and pointed; a gold chain round the neck; and, to crown all, the steeple-cap, with its pendent gossamer vail; after regaling herself with boiled beef and beer, she will, possibly, if religiously inclined, go to chapel; if not, to the garden, and weave garlands. This occupation, enlivened by gossip with her friends, will take her until noon, when dinner is served, after which an hour or so will be spent with the distaff or the spinning wheel. At 6 o'clock supper is served, after which, perhaps, follow games at cards or dice, or, possibly, a dance. Of the latter our young lady is extremely fond, and has been known, once or twice, when agreeable company was in the house, to commence dancing after dinner and to continue until supper, when, after a short respite, she began again. She has grown tired of the old carols, and now dotes upon those merry jigs imported from France. Later on, another meal is served, called the rere-supper or banquet, after which she may drink a glass of warmed ale or a cup of wine, if she be so inclined, and then retire for the night. Another day, in the proper season, she may go a-hawking, or ride on horseback, or hunt the stag, or shoot rabbits with bow and arrows, or witness bear-baiting, or some other such refined amusement.

"Young ladies of this age are cautioned by a M. de Montaiglon, who appears to have been somewhat of a poet and a social reformer, against being too quick to fall in love, from talking scandal, from drinking too much wine, and from chattering at table. They are enjoined to practice habits of industry, to respect the aged, to refrain from quarrels, and, above all, never to allow gentlemen to kiss them in secret!"

Telegraphic Brevities.

Numbers are now for the first time being placed upon the buildings in LaSalle, and the names of the streets are being affixed upon the street corners.

The Philadelphia police, yesterday afternoon, raided a gambling saloon on Dock street, and arrested twenty-nine persons, two of whom were proprietors. They also captured $1,000 worth of paraphernalia.

A Murderer Held for Trial.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—Wolf, who killed Van Naum, the German butcher, was to-day held in $15,000 bail to answer to the charge of murder in the second degree.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The steamship Ja[illegible] has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Arrived, Canada and Adriatic from Liverpool.

The President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—President Grant engaged rooms at the Burnet House, but at midnight had not arrived. He is expected at [illegible] o'clock to-morrow morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Gold was dull throughout the day, at 111⅛@111⅜. The rates for carrying to-day were 6, 5, 2, 3, 4 per cent. Clearings, $62,000,000. The specie exports for the week amounted to $488,392.

State bonds steady, and very quiet.

Government bonds were very dull, without any new or interesting features.

The Treasury, to-day, disbursed $2,750,000 in gold in anticipation of the January interest on the public debt; also, $18,700 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Money was ⅛ *per diem* early in the day, but declined to 7 per cent gold, and, at the close, declined to 7 per cent currency.

The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a decrease of $682,175 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold only $663,175 above the 25 per cent required by law.

There has been a quiet feeling in the stock market. With the exception of a short flurry in Erie and Pacific Mail during the morning, the market would have proved dull and uninteresting. Western Union and Union Pacific were active and strong. Ohios and Wabash rose ⅛@⅜ per cent during the morning, but lost the advance in late dealings. The market closed without any change of note except that Western Union rose to 81⅛. Pacific Mail remained at 78, Erie at 59⅛; last sale, was steady. The London quotation, however, which had been reported at 51 all the afternoon, is equal to 63⅛@63⅜, and it creates some wonder why the two prices do not agree more closely.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	11[illegible]
5-20s of '62	111⅜	Coupons, '68	11[illegible]
Coupons, '64	112	New 5s	11[illegible]
Coupons, '65	112⅛	10-40s	10[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	11[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	4[illegible]
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	3[illegible]
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	1[illegible]
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	81⅛	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	87⅛	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American Express	60⅛	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
United States Ex.	79	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	78	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	98⅛	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	59⅛	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	76	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem, ex. div.	113	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd, ex. div.	113	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	86⅛	Central Pacific bonds	10[illegible]
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]
N. J. Central	100⅛	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	55⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 2d@12s 8d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 29s 3d@29s 6d. Pork, [illegible] Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21, 1:35 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 68s.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 2:30 p. m.—Erie shares, 51.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Consols—Money, 91⅜; account, 91⅜@92. American Securities quiet and steady; 5-20s '65, 92⅛; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40's, 88⅛; new 5s, 89[illegible] Erie, 50.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Refined petroleum, 52f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet, and steady; middling uplands, 10⅛@10⅜; middling, 10⅜@10[illegible] Sales: 10,000 speculation and export.

Red winter wheat, 11s 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s@29s 6d.

Mess pork, 68s. Beef, 96s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short clear, 39s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Business continues quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is firm, but prices are generally unchanged. Low grades of brown cottons are in better request. Heavy standards and fine browns are fairly active in first hands, who hold light stocks, and are sold ahead on some makes. Ticks and stripes are in demand. Some grades are higher, and many styles are well held up. Woollens are dull but firm. Foreign goods are very quiet. The importations of dry goods for the week were about $2,000,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 20[illegible]; Orleans, 20⅜c. Sales futures, 6,100 bales; December, 19 1-16@19 3-16c; January, 19 3-16@19 5-16c; February, 19⅜@19 9-16c; March, 19⅜@19⅝c; April, 20[illegible] May, 20 5-16@20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, moderate demand; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $[illegible] 6.25; common to good, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $[illegible] @7.85. Wheat fair demand, higher; receipts, [illegible] bu; No. 3 spring, $1.43@1.46½; Northwest spring, $1.52; common No. 2 Chicago, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56⅛@1.57; No. 1 and 2 spring mixed, $1.60; No. [illegible] Milwaukee, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.80@[illegible] white Western, $2.00@2.05. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull, lower; receipts, 16,000 bu; sail mixed Western, 63⅛@66c; do store, 63⅛@63⅜c; new mixed Western, 64@65⅛c. Oats dull; receipts, 21,000 bu; new Western mixed, 45@47c; black Western, 44@[illegible] white, 47@49c; choice do, 50c; white State, 47c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23@24c.

HAY—Firmer; shipping, $115.00@120.00.

HOPS—Crop of 1872, $45.00@55.00; Eastern and Western, 1872, $42.00@55.00; Bavarian, $[illegible] 45.00.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28⅛c; Orinoco, 27⅛@28⅛c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra pulled, 52@53c; unwashed, 45c. Western fleece excited; prices higher at 62⅛@66c; Ohio, 68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15⅛@18⅛c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c; Cuba, 9@9⅛c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull; 8@8⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11⅛@12c; do, refined, 21⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 60@64⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominally lower at $12.75, best bid for new mess; December sellers $13.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@7⅜c; kettle, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower; 96⅛@97c.

MARRIED.

JACOBS—WOLF—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 142 Third-av., by the Rev. P. Gundersen, Mr. J. H. Jacobs and Miss Mary Wolf. No cards.

THOMPSON—GILMAN—On Nov. 12, 1872, by the Rev. E. H. Miller, Mr. Frank Thompson and Miss Lizzie Gilman, both of Chicago. No cards.

COLES—PARSONS—On the 19th inst., at the residence of G. M. Wells, Esq., 489 Park-av., by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Mr. S. W. Coles and Miss Kate Parsons. All of this city.

DIED.

LUSK—In Chicago, on the evening of Dec. 18, at the residence of H. H. Haaff, 112 Cottage Grove-av., after a lingering illness, Sallie E., wife of William B. Lusk, aged 46 years.

Funeral at the residence on the 21st inst. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery.

☞ Lockport and Medina, N. Y., Battle Creek and Albion, Mich., papers please copy.

LANGDON—In this city, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, Emma E., third daughter of John and Charlotte Langdon, aged 18 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents of the deceased, 40 Hinman-st., Sunday the 22d inst., at 9½ a. m. Services over the remains of the deceased at Halsted Mission at 10 a. m., thence to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family requested to attend.

SHERLOCK—On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Ellen Sherlock.

Funeral from her late residence 24 Mitchel-st., this day at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK—In this city, Dec. 20, 1872, Carrie E. Yale, beloved wife of Edwin J. Clark.

Remains taken to Waukesha, Wis.

STANTON—Dec. 19, Mary, wife of John Stanton.

Funeral from her late residence 93 East Indiana-st., Sunday, Dec. 22, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

EMBROIDERY, &c.

MRS. DWYER,

No. 136, cor. Twelfth-st. and Fourth-av.,

has on hand all kinds of embroideries for ladies, also and Valenciennes handkerchiefs, and Bohemian [illegible] an marble, a nice assortment, sold cheaper than can be bought in the city, which she will trade for cast off clothing or pay cash. Can be highly recommended for honest dealing. All orders promptly attended to by dropping a note in the box.

MEETINGS.

Steam Fitters, Attention.

There will be a meeting of all steam fitters of Chicago at the Globe Theatre Hall, on Desplaines-st., Sunday evening Dec. 22. All steam fitters are requested to attend. By order of Secretary.

J. R. ELDER.

...aged, to refrain from quarrels, and, above all, never to allow gentlemen to kiss them in se...cret!"

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Gold was dull throughout the day, at 111⅛@111¼. The rates for carrying to-day were 6, 5, 2, 3, 4 per cent. Clearings, $52,000,000. The specie exports for the week amounted to $488,292.

State bonds steady, and very quiet.

Government bonds were very dull, without any new or interesting features.

The Treasury, to-day, disbursed $2,730,000 in gold in anticipation of the January interest on the public debt; also, $16,700 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Money was ½ per diem early in the day, but declined to 7 per cent gold, and, at the close, declined to 7 per cent currency.

The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a decrease of $662,175 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold only $663,175 above the 25 per cent required by law.

There has been a quiet feeling in the stock market. With the exception of a short flurry in Erie and Pacific Mail during the morning, the market would have proved dull and uninteresting. Western Union and Union Pacific were active and strong. Ohios and Wabash rose ½@¾ per cent during the morning, but lost the advance in later dealings. The market closed without any change of note except that Western Union rose to 81⅛. Pacific Mail remained at 73, Erie at 59⅞, last sale, was steady. The London quotation, however, which had been reported at 51 all the afternoon, equal to 63⅞@63⅞, and it creates some wonder why the two prices do not agree more closely.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	115
5-20s of '62	111¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	112	New 5s	111?
Coupons, '65	112¼	10-40s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	112?

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	77?
W. U. Tel	81⅛	Wabash	?
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	8?
Adams Express	92½	Fort Wayne	9?
Wells Fargo	87½	Terre Haute	1?
American Express	65½	Terre Haute pfd	4?
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	73	C. & A. pfd	11?
New York Central	96⅝	O. & M.	40?
Erie	59⅞	C., C. & C.	91?
Erie pfd	76	C., B. & Q.	117
Harlem, ex. div.	113	Lake Shore	94?
Harlem pfd, ex. div.	113	Indiana Central	3?
Michigan Central	114¼	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	37?
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds	8?
Northwestern pfd	86½	Central Pacific bonds	10?
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lack. & W.	9?
N. J. Central	100½	B., H. & Erie	?
St. Paul	55½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 2d@12s 5d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 29s 3d@29s 6d. Pork, 6?s. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21, 1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 68s.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 2:30 p. m.—Erie shares, 51.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Consols—Money, 91⅞; account, 91⅞@92. American Securities quiet and steady: 5-20s, '65, 92⅛; 5-20s '67, 92; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Refined petroleum, 52f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet, and steady; middling uplands, 10⅜@10½; middling, 10⅝@10⅝. Sales: 10,000 speculation and export.

Red winter wheat, 11s 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s 3d@29s 6d.

Mess pork, 68s. Beef, 96s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short clear, 39s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Business continues quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is firm, but prices are generally unchanged. Low grades of brown cottons are in better request. Heavy standards and fine browns are fairly active in first hands, who hold light stocks, and are sold ahead on some makes. Ticks and stripes are in demand. Some grades are higher and many styles are well held up. Woollens remain dull but firm. Foreign goods are very quiet. The importations of dry goods for the week were nearly $2,000,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 20¼c; Orleans, 20½c. Sales futures, 6,100 bales; December, 19 1-16@19 3-16c; January, 19 3-16@19 5-16c; February, 19 9-16@19 ...; March, 19¾@19⅞c; April, 20...; May, 20 1-16@20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, moderate demand; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.25; common to good, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85. Wheat fair demand, higher; receipts, 63,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.46½; Northwest spring, $1.52; common No. 2 Chicago, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56@1.57; No. 1 and 2 spring mixed, $1.60; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.80@1.93; white Western, $2.00@2.05. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull, lower; receipts, 16,000 bu; sail mixed Western, 63½@66c; do store, 63½@63½c; new mixed Western, 64@65½c. Oats dull; receipts, 21,000 bu; new Western mixed, 45@47c; black Western, 44@46c; white, 47@49c; choice do, 50c; white State, 47c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23@24c.

HAY—Firmer; shipping, $115.00@120.00.

HOPS—Crop of 1872, $45.00@55.00; Eastern and Western, 1872, $42.00@55.00; Bavarian, $40.00@55.00.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm an 28½c; Orinoco, 27½@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra pulled, 52@60c; unwashed, 45c. Western fleece excited; prices higher at 62½@68c; Ohio, 68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½@12c; do, refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 60@64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominally lower at $12.75, best bid for new mess; December sellers, $13.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steadier; No. 1 to prime steam, 7½@7⅝c; kettle, 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower; 96½@97c.

MARRIED.

JACOBS—WOLF—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, 143 Third-av., by the Rev. P. Gunder..., Mr. J. H. Jacobs and Miss Mary Wolf. No cards.

THOMPSON—GILMAN—On Nov. 18, 1872, by the Rev. E. H. Miller, Mr. Frank Thompson and Miss Lizzie Gilman, both of Chicago. No cards.

COLES—PARSONS—On the 19th inst., at the residence of G. M. Wells, Esq., 429 Park-av., by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Mr. S. W. Coles and Miss Kate Parsons, all of this city.

DIED.

LUSK—In Chicago, on the evening of Dec. 18, at the residence of H. H. Haaff, 112 Cottage Grove-av., after a lingering illness, Sallie E., wife of William B. Lusk, aged 46 years.

Funeral at the residence on the 21st inst. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery.

Lockport and Medina, N. Y., Battle Creek and Albion, Mich., papers please copy.

LANGDON—In this city, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, Emma E., third daughter of John and Charlotte Langdon, aged 18 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents of the deceased, 40 Hinman-st., Sunday the 22d inst., at 9½ a. m. Services over the remains of the deceased at Halsted-st. Mission at 10 a. m., thence to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family requested to attend.

SHERLOCK—On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Ellen Sherlock.

Funeral from her late residence 94 Mitchel-st., this day at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK—In this city, Dec. 20, 1872, Carrie R. Yale, beloved wife of Edwin J. Clark.

Remains taken to Waukesha, Wis.

STANTON—Dec. 19, Mary, wife of John Stanton. Funeral from her late residence 93 East Indiana-st., on Sunday, Dec. 22, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

EMBROIDERY, &c.

MRS. DWYER,

No. 136, cor. Twelfth-st. and Fourth-av.,

has on hand all kinds of embroideries for ladies, cloth and Valenciennes handkerchiefs, and Bohemian ... marble, a nice assortment, sold cheaper than can be bought in the city, which she will trade for cast off clothing or pay cash. Can be highly recommended for honest dealing. All orders promptly attended to by dropping a note in the box.

MEETINGS.

Steam Fitters, Attention.

There will be a meeting of all steam fitters of Chicago at the Globe Theatre H.1, on Desplaines-st., Sunday evening Dec. 22. All steam fitters are requested to attend. By order of Secretary. J. R. ELKINS.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Atlantic, Lippincott's, Our Young Folks, Popular Science Monthly, Catholic World, and Chicago Magazine.

Autobiography of Robert Dale Owen—"A Chance Acquaintance."

The Cabinet of President Washington—Wieniawski, the Violinist.

Quinine as a Febrifuge—The Irish Capital—"The King of Aurora."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1873,

ROBERT DALE OWEN

gives a chapter of autobiography, in which, with many details of family history that are of more interest to Mr. Owen than other people, there are given some anecdotes of a very readable character. The Owens and the Dales have always displayed a marked industrial bent. Robert Dale Owen's grandfather was one of the first in England to form a partnership with Arkwright to establish a cotton manufactory in which the wonderful spinning jenny of the latter, just invented, was to be employed. At the first meeting of the two partners after the manufactory was built, they fell into a bitter quarrel:

Then, for the first time, Arkwright (not yet Sir Richard) came to Scotland to visit the new manufactory. Taking a post-chaise from Glasgow, Mr. Dale and he reached the summit of a hill which commanded a view of the village, and on the gentle slope of which were laid out small garden spots, separated by gravel paths. It was a fine summer evening. Stepping out of the carriage, Mr. Dale led his partner to a favorable point, whence could be seen not only the entire establishment, including the vast factory buildings, the mechanics' shops, the school-house, and the rows of stone dwellings for the work-people, but also the picturesque river winding its way below the falls, between abrupt walls of shrub-covered rocks, the landscape bounded by a beautiful champaign country stretching out on the other bank. Well do I remember the scene.

"How does it suit you?" my grandfather asked at length.

Arkwright scanned the whole with a critical business eye for some time before he answered: "Capital! That site was selected with great judgment."

"You like the way the streets are laid out and the mill-buildings placed?"

"Very well—couldn't be better."

"Each family in the village has one of these garden patches."

"A very good idea."

"We had to tunnel the rock for a long distance at a heavy expense; but we gained a fall of twenty-six or twenty-eight feet."

"It's a spot in a thousand," cried Arkwright. "Might have been made on purpose."

"I'm glad you like it."

"I do, very much." Then, after another long look over the village and all its surroundings, he added, pointing to a wooden cupola within which the factory bell was hung: "but that ugly steeple—or whatever it is—what made you put it off at the end of the building?"

"Why, where would you have had it?"

"Over the middle of the mill, of course."

"I don't see any 'of course' about it. It's just right where it is."

"You think so?" asked Arkwright.

"To be sure I do, or I wouldn't have put it there."

"Well, you've a curious idea of things. I'd like to hear a single good reason for having the thing stuck on to the end of that mill, the way you've got it."

"If a man's so blind he can't see that was the proper place, it's no worth while finding him reasons for it."

"Blind! A man with half an eye might have seen better. I don't care to argue with a man that hasn't more common sense."

This was too much for my grandfather. "Arkwright," said he, "I don't care to have a man for a partner who would get stirred up anent such a trifle, and talk such nonsense about it too."

"Neither do I. So there's one thing we do agree about. I'm ready to sell out to you to-night."

"Good! Let's get into the carriage and I'll show you all over the place. Then we'll go back to the auld town" (so Lanark was usually called), "getting something to eat and a glass of toddy,"—(my grandfather was a strictly temperate man, but no Scotchman in those days thought an occasional glass of Highland whiskey toddy an offence against temperance,)—"and I daresay we can hit it off atween us."

That evening Richard Arkwright and David Dale dissolved partnership, the latter remaining sole proprietor of the village and mills of New Lanark.

Mr. Owen gives a great deal of interesting information about this early stage of the textile manufactures of Great Britain, in which his ancestors were active, but does by no means restrict his pen to economic themes. He gives us an abrupt and a very grateful variety to his talk about factories, and overseers, and cotton-spinners, by telling us about his father's love-affairs. While walking in the Park at Glasgow one day, he was introduced to a Miss Dale:

Miss Dale and the young cotton-spinner seem to have been mutually attracted from the first. She offered him an introduction to her uncle, then manager of her father's establishment at New Lanark; suggesting, at the same time, that the Falls of Clyde, a mile or two beyond the mills, were well worth seeing. The offer was eagerly accepted, and the lady then added that, when he had made the trip, she would be glad to hear from him how he liked it.

Of course he called, on his return to Glasgow, to render thanks for her kindness. Fortune favored the young people. Mr. Dale was absent; the morning was fine; a walk in the "Green" (the park of Glasgow) was proposed, and my father accompanied Miss Dale and her sisters to the banks of the Clyde. The young lady dropped a hint—not quite as broad as Desdemona's—that they would probably be walking there early next day.

But "on this hint" my father, less adventurous than Othello, spake not. He joined the party, indeed; but the day after he returned to his snug bachelor quarters at a country-house called Greenheys, near Manchester.

The standing and reputation of David Dale dismayed him; not only his wealth, his eminence as a manufacturer, his prominence as a popular preacher and bounteous philanthropist, his position, as chief of the two Directors, in the Glasgow branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland; but, more than these, his former station as one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

My father despaired of winning the great man's daughter. Nor is it likely that he would have seriously attempted the citadel, had it not been betrayed by the sympathetic imprudence of one of its fair allies.

Miss Spear, probably taking compassion on my father's lonely condition, told tales out of school.

"I could let you into a secret worth knowing," she said to him one day; "I don't think I ought to tell it, but it would make you very happy."

Of course my father earnestly begged to me made happy, and solemnly promised to make no improper use of what might be revealed.

Then it came out that, when my father, the first time he walked with Miss Spear and her Scotch friend, had parted from them, Miss Dale had made special inquiry as to who and what that Englishman was; and then, when her curiosity was satisfied, she had confessed to her friend, after a pause: "Well, I don't know how it is; but, it seems to me, if I ever marry, that is to be the man."

This breach of confidence by Miss Spear caused a third visit to Glasgow and more walks on the Green. After a while the younger sisters—discreet girls!—got into the way of straying off and giving my father a chance. The great life-question was put, and the lady answered, like a dutiful child: "You must get my father's consent, or you can never have mine;" adding, however, like a dear, frank girl as she was: "I daresay he won't agree; and if he won't, I do not intend to marry at all."

I should be ashamed of my father if he had not found some way out of this difficulty. But he was equal to the occasion. * * * * * *

The lover had frequently to meet Mr. Dale on business, and took pains to please him; the young lady adhered to her resolution, refusing several eligible offers; and the father was indulgent, calling to mind what a faithful little housekeeper his daughter had been to him. And so it was brought about that, on the 30th of September, 1799, Miss Dale became Mrs. Robert Owen.

The readers of the *Atlantic* may felicitate themselves on having said good-by to DeMille, and may consider themselves fortunate to find in his place Mr. W. D. Howells, who begins his new serial story,

"A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE."

The first chapter introduces us to some of the people who are to lead the reader through the story. There is Miss Kitty Ellison sitting on the promenade-deck of the Saguenay boat at Quebec, who had started with a cousin and her husband to see Niagara, "which she had never seen before because it was so near" her home, but had been induced by them to lengthen her journey. Miss Kitty is evidently going to Boston, and in Boston is evidently going to meet some very deep experience of a very tender kind; for right on the threshold of the story appears Mr. Miles Arbuton, of Boston, on the promenade-deck of the steamer. Miss Kitty, we may be sure, saw him:

She glanced at him from time to time, out of tender gray eyes, with a furtive play of feeling upon a sensitive face. To her he was that divine possibility which every young man is to every young maiden; and, besides, he was invested with a halo of romance as the gentleman with the blond moustache, whom she had seen at Niagara the week before, on the Goat Island bridge.

Our belief, that this is to be a serious matter, is strengthened by these passages, which will serve to develop the story, and show that the same delicate and charming humor that made "Our Wedding-Journey" such a delight will play between the lines of "A Chance Acquaintance":

"Well, Kitty?" cried Mrs. Ellison, shutting herself inside the young lady's stateroom a moment.

"Well, Fanny?"

"Is'nt he handsome?"

"He is, indeed."

"Is he nice?"

"I don't know."

"Sweet?"

"*Ice*-cream," said Kitty, and placidly let herself be kissed an enthusiastic good night. Before Mrs. Ellison slept she wished to ask her husband one question.

"What is it?"

"Should you want Kitty to marry a Bostonian? They say Bostonians are so cold."

"What Bostonian has been asking Kitty to marry him?"

"O, how spiteful you are! I didn't say any had. But if there should?"

"Then it'll be time to think about it. You've married Kitty right and left to everybody who's looked at her since we left Niagara, and I've worried myself to death investigating the character of her husbands. Now I'm not going to do it any longer,—till she has an offer."

"Very well. You can depreciate your own cousin, if you like. But I know what *I* shall do. I shall let her wear all my best things. How fortunate it is, Richard, that we're exactly of a size! O, I am so glad we brought Kitty along! If she should marry and settle down in Boston—no, I hope she could get her husband to live in New York—"

"Go on, go on, my dear!" cried Colonel Ellison, with a groan of despair. "Kitty has talked twenty-five minutes with this young man about the hotels and steamboats, and of course he'll be round to-morrow morning asking my consent to marry her as soon as we can get to a Justice of the Peace. My hair is gradually turning grey, and I shall be bald before my time; but I don't mind that if you find any pleasure in these little hallucinations of yours. Go on!"

One disappointment, it is to be feared, awaits Miss Kitty. She goes to Boston believing implicitly, as her uncle has written to her, that in Boston—

"Everything that is noble, and grand, and liberal, and enlightened in the national life has originated, and I cannot doubt that you will find the character of its people marked by every attribute of a magnanimous democracy. If I could envy you anything, my dear girl, I should envy you this privilege of seeing a city where man is valued simply and solely for what he is in himself, and where color, wealth, family, occupation, and other vulgar and meretricious distinctions are wholly lost sight of in the consideration of individual excellence."

THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

is the title of Mr. Parton's chapter, in which he sketches the characters of that famous Cabinet in which sat Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Knox, and Edmund Randolph,—all young men,—being, in the order above, 23, 47, 40, and 37 years of age. The chapter is mainly devoted to describing the organization of the Treasury by Hamilton, and the exciting discussions which preceded the assumption, by the French Government, of the State debts. This was secured finally by a compromise, by which, Parton tell us, a vast permanent wrong was done in order to tide over a temporary inconvenience; nay, two permanent wrongs: log-rolling was invented, and the City of Washington was sprawled over the soft banks of the Potomac.

POETRY, STORIES, AND REVIEWS.

J. T. Trowbridge, Marshal Oliver, Celia Thaxter, Paul H. Hayne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and T. B. Aldrich give the poetry of the number. Dr. Holmes' poem, "After the Fire," and Mr. Aldrich's, "An Untimely Thought," we have already published.

There are two stories: "A Faded Leaf of History" and "Barbara's Duty;" and instructive papers on "The Straits of Magellan," by Mrs. E. C. Agassiz, and on "The Bethnal Green Museum."

"Recent Literature" contains reviews of these books: "History of New York City, from the Discovery to the Present Day," by William L. Stone; "The Greeks of To-Day," by Charles K. Tuckerman; "Joseph Noirel's Revenge," by Victor Cherbuliez; "A Summer's Romance," by Mary Healy; "Keel and Saddle," by Joseph W. Revere; "A Comedy of Terrors," by James DeMille; "A Chance for Himself; or Jack Hazard and His Treasure," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Lives of the Novelists," by Sir Walter Scott; "Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical Sketches of My Literary Life and Opinions," by Samuel Taylor Coleridge; "Letters from High Latitudes," by the Earl of Dufferin.

OF M. WIENIAWSKI,

who recently delighted the musical people of Chicago, the musical editor of the *Atlantic* says:

In Monsieur Wieniawski we have the greatest violinist who has yet been heard in America. Of all violinists now living, Joachim alone can claim superiority over him. Of his executive ability it is needless to speak. His quality of tone, intonation, management of the bow and fingers, are all as absolutely perfect as we can imagine. His playing is characterized by the most admirable grace and refinement of style, grandly-broad and delicately-finished phrasing, that power of expression which makes every note tell upon his hearers, and, above all, the perfection of artistic good taste. Of depth of sentiment, passion, and that absorption in the music which makes his hearers forget him in what he is playing, we see little in him. In whatever he is playing, Wieniawski himself is ever before us. In this respect he stands in strong contrast to Rubinstein. Wieniawski's playing is as perfect as faultless *technique*, artistic culture, great aesthetic sensibility, and perfect mastery over himself and his instrument can make it. It reminds us of Goethe's lines:

"He is crowned with all achieving
Who first perceives and then performs."

But, with all its perfection, we cannot but feel that the great, original, heaven-and-earth-moving master-soul is wanting.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's opens with an article by Edward Howland, on "Iron Bridges and Their Construction."

"Searching for the Quinine Plant in Peru" is continued. Some of the illustrations accompanying this article are of a beauty very rare in magazine art. The following passage gives the history of

QUININE AS A FEBRIFUGE:

It is doubtful whether the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador were acquainted with the virtues of the cinchona plant as a febrifuge. It seems probable, nevertheless, that the Indians of Loxa, 250 miles south of Peru, were aware of the qualities of the bark, for there its use was first made known to Europeans. It was forty years after the pacification of Peru, however, before any communication of the remedial secret was made to the Spaniards. Joseph de Jussieu reports that in 1600 a Jesuit, who had a fever at Malacotas, was cured by Peruvian bark. In 1638, the Countess Ana, of Chinchon, was suffering from tertian fever and ague at Lima, whither she had accompanied the Viceroy, her husband. The Corregidor of Loxa, Don Juan Lopez de Canizares, sent a parcel of powdered quinquina bark to her physician, Juan de Vega, assuring him that it was a sovereign and infallible remedy for "tertians." It was administered to the Countess, who was 62 years of age, and effected a complete cure. This Countess, returning with her husband to Spain in 1640, brought with her a quantity of the healing bark. Hence it was sometimes called "Countess' Bark" and "Countess' Powder." Her famous cure induced Linnaeus, long after, to name the whole genus of quinine-bearing trees, in her honor, *Cinchona*. By modern writers the first *h* has usually been dropped, and the word is now almost invariably spelled in that way, instead of the more etymological *Chinchona*. The Jesuits afterward made great and effective use of it in their missionary expeditions, and it was a ludicrous result of their patronage that its use should have been for a long time opposed by Protestants and favored by Catholics. In 1679, Louis XIV. bought the secret of preparing quinquina from Sir Robert Talbor, an English doctor, for 2,000 louis-d'or, a large pension, and a title. Under the Grand Monarch it was used at dessert, mingled with Spanish wine. The delay of its discovery until the seventeenth century has probably lost to the world numbers of valuable lives. Had Alexander the Great, who died of the common remittent fever of Babylon, been acquainted with cinchona bark, his death would have been averted and the partition of the Macedonian Empire indefinitely postponed. Oliver Cromwell was carried off by an ague, which the administration of quinine would easily have cured. The bigotry of medical science, even after its efficacy was known and proved, for a long time retarded its dissemination. In 1726 La Fontaine, at the instance of a lady who owed her life to it, the Countess of Bouillon, composed a poem in two cantos to celebrate its virtues; but the remarkable beauty of the leaves of the cinchona and the delicious fragrance of its flowers, with allusions to which he might have adorned his verses, were still unknown in Europe.

Caroline Cheeseboro begins a story entitled "Probationer Leonhard; or, Three Nights in the Happy Valley."

Reginald Wynfred takes us to

"THE IRISH CAPITAL,"

which, he says, is now quite deserted by the *noblesse*:

Besides the Lord Chancellor, there is probably not a single Peer occupying a house there to-day. Houses are excellent and very cheap. An immense mansion in the best situation can be had for $1,000 a year. The markets are capitally supplied, and the prices are generally about one-third of those of New York. Not a single item of living is dear.

One of the finest palaces in Dublin was Moira Hall:

The celebrated John Wesley visited Lady Moira at Moira House in 1775, "and was surprised to observe, though not a more grand, a far more elegant room than he had ever seen in England. It was an octagon, about 20 feet square, and 15 or 16 feet high, having one window (the sides of it inlaid throughout with mother-of-pearl) reaching from the top of the room to the bottom; the ceiling, sides, and furniture of the room were equally elegant." It was here that two of the greatest members of their respective Legislatures—Charles Fox and Henry Grattan—first met in 1777; and Moira House continued to be the scene of splendid entertainments up to the death of the first Lord Moira, in 1793. Wesley concludes his letter about Moira House by asking, "Must this too, pass away like a dream?" Whether like a dream or no, it certainly has been signally the fate of this whilom proud mansion to pass from the highest to the very humblest almost at a bound. For some years after lady Moira's death (in 1808) the house was kept up by the family, but in 1826 it was let to an Anti-Mendicity Society. The upper story was removed, the mansion was stripped of its splendid decorations,—some of the furniture is now at Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard, Lady Moira's great-grandson, a worthy descendant,—and the saloons which were wont to be thronged with the most brilliant and splendid society of the Irish metropolis in its heyday are now the abode of perhaps the very poorest outcasts who are to be found in the whole wide world.

The greatest proprietor of real estate in Dublin, is the young Earl of Pembroke, son of the late Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, so well known in connection with the Crimean war, who was created, shortly before his death, Lord Herbert of Lea. His estate, which is the most valuable in Ireland, comprises Merrion Square, and all the most fashionable part of the Irish metropolis, and extends for several miles along the railway line running from Kingstown, the landing-place from England, to the capital. The property also includes Mount Merrion, a neglected seat about four miles from the city. This mansion, which might easily be made delightful, commands a charming view over the lovely bay, and is surrounded by a small but picturesque park containing deer. It was, with the rest of Lord Pembroke's estate, formerly the property of Viscount Fitzwilliam, who founded the Fitzwilliam University of Cambridge.

Lord Fitzwilliam was a somewhat eccentric person. His nearest relation had displeased him by some very trivial offence, such as coming down late for dinner, so he determined to leave his estate to his distant cousin, Lord Pembroke. Falling ill, Lord Fitzwilliam desired that Lord Pembroke might be summoned from London. Word came back that it was unfortunately impossible for him to leave England immediately. Presently news arrived from Dublin that Lord Fitzwilliam was dead, and had bequeathed all—the property is now $350,000 a year—to Lord Pembroke, with remainder to his second son. By the death of the late Lord Pembroke the English and Irish properties have become united, and are to-day worth not less than $500,000 a year! It is this young nobleman who has lately written "The Earl and The Doctor."

THE KING OF AURORA

is Dr. Keil, a kindred spirit to Bringham Young, and leader of a Communist settlement 28 miles from Portland, Oregon. Theodore Kirschoff has visited the settlement, and, despite the rumors that Dr. Keil was a very Cerberus, succeeded in finding out all about this curious colony:

In the year 1856 he came with forty followers to Oregon, as a delegate from the parent association of Bethel in Missouri, in order to found in the far West, then so little known, a branch colony. At present the Doctor is President both of Aurora and of the original settlement at Bethel; the latter consists of about 400 members, the former of 410.

When he first came into this region he found the whole district now owned by his flourishing colony covered with marsh and forest. Instead, however, of establishing himself on the prairies lying farther south, in the midst of foreign settlers, he preferred a home shared only with his German brethren in the primitive woods; and here, having at that time very small means, he obtained from the Government, gratis, land enough to provide homes for his colonists, and found in the timber a source of capital, which he at once made productive. He next proceeded to build a block-house as a defence against the Indians, who at that time were hostile in Oregon; then he erected a saw-mill and cleared off the timber, part of which he used to build houses for his colonists, and with part opened an advantageous trade with his American neighbors, who, living on the prairie, were soon entirely dependent on him for all their timber. The land, once cleared, was soon cultivated and planted with orchards; the finer varieties of fruit he shipped for sale to Portland and San Francisco, and from the sour apples he either made vinegar or sold them to the older settlers, who very soon made themselves sick on them. He then attended them in the character of physician, and cured them of their ailments at a good round charge. This joke the good Doctor related with especial satisfaction.

By degrees, the Doctor continued to say, the number of colonists increased; and his means and strength being thus enlarged, he established a tannery, a factory, looms, flouring-mills, built more houses for his colonists, cleared more land and drained the marshes, increased his orchards, laid out new farms, gave some attention to adornment, erected a church and school-houses, and purchased from the American settlers in the neighborhood their best lands for a song. He did everything systematically. He always assigned his colonists the sort of labor that they appeared to him best fitted for, and each one found the place best suited to his capabilities. If any one objected to doing his will and obeying his orders, he was driven out of the colony, for he would endure no opposition. He made the best leather, the best hams, and gathered the best crops in all Oregon. The possessions of the colony, which he added to as he was able, extended already over 20 sections (a section contains 640 acres, or an English square mile), and the most perfect order and industry existed everywhere.

Should any one wish to become a member of the colony, he must, in the first place, put all his ready money into the hands of Doctor Keil; he will then be taken on trial. If the candidate satisfies the Doctor, he can remain and become one of the community; should this, however, not be the case, he receives again the capital he paid in, but without interest. How long he must remain "on probation" in the colony, and work there, depends entirely on the Doctor's pleasure. If a member leaves the community voluntarily—a thing almost unheard of—he receives back his capital without interest, together with a *pro rata* share of the earnings of the community during his membership, as appraised by the Doctor.

All the ordinary necessaries of life are supplied gratuitously to the members of the community. The Doctor holds the common purse, out of which all purchases are paid for, and into which go the profits from the agricultural and industrial products of the colony. If any member needs a coat or other article of clothing, flour, sugar, or tobacco, he can get whatever he wants, without paying for it, at the "store;" in the same way he procures meat from the butcher and bread from the baker; spirits are forbidden, except in case of sickness. The Doctor also appoints the occupation of each member, so as to contribute to the best welfare of the colony—whether he shall be a farmer, a mechanic, a common laborer, or whatever he can be most usefully employed in; and the time and talents of each are regarded as belonging to the whole community, subject only to the Doctor's judgment. If a member marries, a separate dwelling-house and a certain amount of land are assigned him, so that the families of the settlement are scattered about on farms. The Elders of the colony support the Doctor in the duties of his office by counsel and assistance.

The lands of the colony are collectively recorded in Dr. Keil's name, in order, as he says, to avoid intricate and complicated law-papers. It would, however, be for the interest of the colonists to make a speedy change in this respect, so that the members of the community, in case of the Doctor's death, might obtain each his share of the lands without litigation. Should the Doctor's decease occur soon, before this alteration is made, his natural heirs could claim the whole property of the colony, and the members would be left in the lurch. He does not appear, however, to be in great haste to effect this change, though it ought to have been done long ago. It is always said among the colonists, naturally enough, that all the ground is the common property of the community. Whether the Doctor fully subscribes to this opinion in his secret heart, might be a question.

Dr. Keil is at the same time the religious head and the unlimited secular ruler of the colony of Aurora, and can ordain, with the consent of the Elders (who very naturally uphold his authority), what he pleases. A life free from care and responsibility, such as the members of the community (who, for the most part, belong to the lower and uncultivated class) lead—a life in regard to which no one but the Doctor has the trouble of thinking—is the main ground of the undisturbed continuance of the colony. The pre-eminent talent for organization, combined with the unlimited powers of command, which the Doctor—justly named "King of Aurora"—possesses, together with the inborn industry peculiar to Germans, is the cause of the prosperity of the settlement, which calls itself communistic, but is certainly nothing more than a vast farm belonging to its talented founder.

Maria Howland, in her

REMINISCENCES OF FLORENCE,

tells how she saw Powers vindicate American good-breeding under trying circumstances:

While Mr. Powers was conversing with me about the Venus of Milo, there entered two Englishwomen, dressed very richly in brocades and velvets. They seemed very anxious to see everything in the studio, talked in loud tones of the various objects of art, passed us, and occupied themselves for some time before the statue called California. I heard one of them say, "I wonder if there's anybody 'ere that talks Hinglish?" and in the same breath she called out to Mr. Powers, "Come 'ere!" He was at work that day, and wore his studio costume. I was somewhat surprised to see him immediately obey the rude command, and the following conversation occurred:

"Do you speak Hinglish?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What is this statue?"

"It is called California, madam."

"What has she got in 'er 'and?"

"Thorns, madam, in the hand held behind the back; in the other she presents the quartz containing the tempting metal."

"Oh!"

We next entered a room where there was another work of the sculptor in process of formation. Mr. Powers and myself were engaged in an animated and, to me, very agreeable conversation, which was constantly interrupted by these ill-bred women, who kept all the time mistaking the plaster for the marble, and asked the artist the most pestering questions on the *modus operandi* of sculpturing. I was astonished at the marvellous temper of Mr. Powers, who politely and patiently answered all their queries. By some lucky chance these women got out of the way during our slow progress back to the outer rooms, and I enjoyed Mr. Power's conversation uninterruptedly. He showed me the beautiful baby hand in marble, a copy of his daughter's hand when an infant, and had just returned it to its shrine when the two women reappeared, and we all proceeded together. In the outer room there were several admirable busts, upon which these women passed comment freely. One of these busts was that of a lady, and they attacked it spitefully. "What an ugly face!" "What a mean expression about the mouth!" "Isn't it 'orrible?"

"Who is it?" asked one of them, addressing Mr. Powers.

"That is a portrait of my wife," said the artist modestly.

"Your wife!" repeated one of the women, and then, nothing abashed, added, "Who are you?"

"My name is Powers, madam," he answered very politely. This discovery evidently disconcerted the impudence even of these visitors, and they immediately left the studio.

The other contents are: "The Maestro's Confession,"—by Margaret F. Preston; "Monsieur Fournier's Experiment,"—by Cornelius Dewees; "Gray Eyes,"—by Ella Williams Thompson; "The Southern Planter,"—by Will Wallace Harney; "Babes in the Wood,"—by Edgar Fawcett; "My Charge on the Life-Guards,"—by Charles T. Norton; "Painting and a Painter," "Our Monthly Gossip," "Literature of the Day."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

In *Our Young Folks* for January, J. T. Trowbridge begins a new story, entitled "Doing His Best," in which Deacon Chatford, and Jack, and Phineas, and the other characters with whom our young folk became so pleasantly acquainted in "A Chance for Himself," begin a new round of pleasant adventures.

C. A. Stephens, who is editing that delightful yachting series which began with "Camping Out," tells about "The Mother of All the Foxes,"—a pestiferous creature that defied all traps and snares, and was brought to terms only after a regular military siege, which ended in blowing her out of her hole by the explosion of a mine.

"The Adventures of Little Martin Klover" are illustrated with half-a-dozen comical little cuts, and are funny enough.

"Patsey, Flash & Co." tells of a famous business-concern in the —th Michigan Cavalry. Patsey, the senior member of the firm, was "Irish, an orphan, and 11 years old." His two partners were Flash, who was a black-and-tan dog, and a barrel which held the lemonade, which was the stock-in-trade of Patsey, Flash & Co.

These light articles serve to lure the unsuspecting infant into an astronomical treatise "About Constellations."

"After this, there is more story-telling, in which appears "A Sooty Thunderbolt," one of the unpublished "Camping-Out" sketches.

A novel feature of *Our Young Folks* is the department in which are published stories, sketches, and poems by young contributors, whose ages vary from 11 to 16, and who furnish—perhaps with a little surreptitious help from mamma and their big brothers—some wonderfully good things. Here, for one, is

A POEM BY ALICE MAUDE, AGE 14:

O you grown folks with your wisdom,
You don't know what Baby knows;
You have never seen the fairies
In the lily and the rose;
You have never heard their whispers,
As they hover in the air;
Only Baby hears them ever,—
All for him their stories rare.

O you grown folks with your riches,
Jewels, silver, precious gold,
You are not so rich as Baby—
Treasures great his small hands hold;
For the buttercups are golden,
And the daisies silver-white,
And the dewdrop, in the morning,
Is a jewel diamond-bright.

O, you grown folks with your wisdom,
Do not spoil these visions bright;
Soon the world will close around him,
Shutting out the glorious light;
Soon he'll mingle in its pleasures,
And forget the fairies' words;
But till then, I pray you, leave him
With the flowers and the birds.

We have seen, within a month, some verses written on the same thought by a much more pretentious writer, who did not produce anything half as good as Maude's simple lines.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* has a portrait of David Livingstone, and articles as follows: "The Study of Sociology—Subjective Difficulties,"—by Herbert Spencer; "Spontaneous Movements in Plants,"—by Alfred W. Bennett, M. A. B. Sc., F. L. S. (illustrated); "Light and Life,"—by Fernand Papillon; "A New Phase of German Thought—The Philosophy of the Unconscious," from the French of Leon Dumont; "Evolution and the Spectroscope,"—by F. W. Clarke; "Dr. Livingstone,"—by L. J. Procter (portrait); "Art in the Stone Age (illustrated); "Cultivating Wild Flowers,"—by Prof. Samuel Lockwood; "The Velocity of the Will,"—by R. Radau; "Astronomical and Physical Observatories;" "Editor's Table: Observation in Education—Death of Mr. Greeley—Tyndall and Froude;" "Literary Notices: Tyndall's Faraday as a Discoverer—Gladstone's Michael Faraday—Feuchtwanger's Popular Treatise on Gems, etc., etc.;" "Miscellany: Experiments on Sound—A New Species of Rhinoceros—The Sun as a Borer of Mountains—Antiseptic Properties of Borax—Bulb Culture in Holland—Cinchona in Bengal—Disintegration of Tin—Opium-Poppy in France—Test for Silk Goods—The Osage Orange—Phosphoric Acid, etc.;" "Notes."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The *Catholic World*, in "A Son of the Crusaders," gives the chief points in the story of Montalembert.

Mr. Adolphe de Champ's article on "Prince von Bismarck, and the Interview of the Three Emperors," is translated from *La Revue Générale de Bruxelles* for the *Catholic World*.

The remaining articles are: "At the Shrine;" "A Christmas Recognition;" "Fleurange;" "Sayings;" "A Christmas Memory;" "The House that Jack Built;" "A Retrospect;" "The Cross through Love, and Love through the Cross;" "Europe's Angel's;" "The Nativity of Christ;" "The Progressionists;" "Hypnos;" "A Legend of Saint Ottilia;" "The Year of Our Lord, 1872;" "New Publications."

CHICAGO MAGAZINE.

The *Chicago Magazine* for December is well filled, as usual, with fashion-plates,—one of these being given to the latest styles of hair-dressing,—and with reading matter of interest to the ladies. "The Church Clock's Secret" is a strange Christmas story, well told; and is followed by other tales and poems, interspersed with information of great use in the management of household affairs. The fashion-plates are accompanied with descriptions of the materials, and the manner of making them up; and, in the correspondence, the editor answers a great variety of questions on the subject of the toilet, addressed to her by subscribers.

BRIDGEPORT VS. STOCK-YARDS.

Which Is the Best Locality for the Slaughter-Houses?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The above caption was the subject of a lengthy article in your issue of Monday, the 16th inst.; and, after arguing the subject *pro* and *con.*, you close by using the following language, to wit: "It does seem questionable whether the health and comfort of the people will be advanced by concentrating this business at a point which apparently *cannot be drained*."

I am quite surprised at this remark that it cannot be drained. What is to prevent the digging of a small channel from the head of the South Fork of the South Branch in a westerly direction until the same shall intersect the Illinois & Michigan Canal, a distance of about two miles, and thereby securing a constant flow of water from the lake through the South Fork, just as it now flows through the South Branch. To secure the right of way for such a channel would probably not cost one cent, for it could ultimately be dug out by the brick-making process to the full capacity of a ship-canal, and at right angles from this main canal, and on both sides, could be made any quantity of slips by the same brick-making process. And the land-owners, seeing this, would no doubt be very glad to give the right of way for a channel. The slips could be kept perfectly clean by artesian wells. Such an enterprise can there be carried out, free of cost to the land owners, as will give a three-fold greater value to their lands than they would at any time otherwise possess. If such an enterprise were completed there to-day, it would be the most advantageous point for the entire lumber trade and everything of a kindred nature, because the Stock-Yards afford the only common centre for all the railroad tracks in the city. To other points the cars *may* go; but there they *must* and *do* go daily and hourly; and, when there, have convenience to gather up the lumber in their immediate rear, in place of winding, twisting, and backing all over the city. The nearer all parties engaged in heavy freightage can get to the Stock-Yards,—this common centre of all the roads,—the more advantageous it will be for all parties concerned.

Now, these things being true, I suggest that the city take the necessary action to secure this right of way for a *ship canal*; and then, through the centre of said right of way, dig a small channel, sufficient to cleanse the South Fork of the South Branch. This being done, all else that I have mentioned will naturally follow, and in due time. And because they *will* follow, the land-owners will doubtless understand their own interest sufficiently to induce them to *donate* the right of way. It is only necessary that the city give them the opportunity.

PROGRESS.

—"Philadelphia is a city of half a million of souls, of whom twenty-five, on an average, are assassinated daily." Such are the accurate statistics given by a Vienna paper. That is the way they interpret American "Brotherly Love."

—Dr. Lankester, a London Coroner, lately stated at the inquest of an infant smothered in bed by its mother, who fell asleep while nursing it, that 3,000 innocents are thus killed yearly in England. As emigration has so thinned the population of the British Islands that humanity has value, the Coroner, therefore, suggested the propriety of having the rudiments of physiology taught in the public schools, so that the rising generation might avoid those errors and abuses which unnecessarily destroy so many lives.

—Charles Dickens lived and worked always at high pressure, and died at last of overstrain. As Mr. Forster says of him, "He did even his nothings in a strenuous way. One day he was wet through thrice, and dressed four times; another, he walked eighteen miles in four and a half hours in a broiling sun. Living at Genoa one winter, he dashed over to London in the most inclement weather (riding night and day), and back to Genoa again for no earthly reason but to try the effect of reading 'The Chimes' on a few intimate friends. His dash into the editorialship of the *Daily News* and out of it again within three weeks was highly characteristic of the man.

PARIS.

Political Excitement—A Juvenile Knave—Married Actresses.

Something About Champagne—Theatres in Europe—The Statue of "Peace."

Things Destroyed by the Communists—Charlemagne's "Book of Hours."

Benevolence of the Rothschilds—The Failure of Bowles & Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Nov. 30, 1872.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The intensest excitement prevails here; and yet to write you a minute account of it is like telling you the tricks of a game of cards, for the players are unknown to you, and that villanous telegraph (the newspaper-correspondent's great enemy) is always announcing the honors and stakes won before a correspondent can begin to tell the course of the game. I am confirmed in this opinion by the bungling way in which the actors' names are told you by the telegram. Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier is turned by the telegraph into Duke Doldfrybaskets, Duke de Broglie becomes Duke Debroguey, and Mons. Saint Marc Girardin is Mons. Grandmaagridion. Algebraic signs would be quite as intelligible. I have therefore thought the only way to give interest to these political crises is to treat them historically,—to wait until their end before tracing them from their beginning to their sequences. Meantime the telegraph will give out their anatomy even before this page reaches mid-ocean. The excitement here is intense. Belleville and Montmartre are filled with troops. All day long, foot and mounted regiments, with bands continually playing, traverse Paris from end to end. The weather is unpropitious to insurrection. A microscopic, penetrating rain falls continuously, and the winds blows it up sleeves and down collars, till patriotism shivers and Republicanism freezes.

A YOUNG RASCAL.

Dr. Seymour, a well-known English dentist here, was walking on the boulevards some time since, when his attention was attracted by a boy about 8 years old, pale, wan, ill-clad, but with an extremely interesting face. The boy was not begging, but evidently he was hungry. Dr. Seymour questioned him, and obtained these answers: "My mother died during the siege. Father was a Communard; he was arrested; I do not know what has become of him. I am all alone, without family, without friends." Dr. Seymour carried the boy home with him, and his wife, touched by the pitiable story insisted upon keeping the houseless, friendless orphan. Dr. Seymour informed the police of the adventure, and of his intentions. He dressed the boy nicely, and the boy sobbed in gratitude. Mrs. Seymour taught the child to pray, and night and morning he prayed for his dead mother in a most edifying manner. The boy had been in Mrs. Seymour's house about six weeks when she one day said to him: "Do you much regret your mother?" He sobbed as if his heart was breaking, and answered: "Oh, indeed I do!" She gave him money and said: "Well, go burn a taper for her." The boy went to St. Roch Church, and bought and burnt a taper for his mother with the money Mrs. Seymour had given him. The following day, the woman who sells tapers in church told Mrs. Seymour how piously the child had said his prayers, and how the tears had trickled down his cheeks. Dr. and Mrs. Seymour became more and more attached to the boy. Judge their surprise when yesterday they were informed by the police that the child's father and mother were both alive, both respectable, never even suspected of adhering to La Commune, and were janitors of a parsonage in the Ninth Ward. The little knave was at once sent home.

THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB

(whose club-house is the first story of the building at the corner of Rue Scribe and the Boulevard) has 730 permanent members, 98 honorary members, and 2 temporary members. Its whole annual expenses are only $72,680. House-rent and taxes are the heaviest burdens, $35,400; servants come next, $10,200; lights next, $5,000; dining-room, $4,800; fuel, $2,400. The late war annually mulcts the Club $10,620 in one tax alone (20 per cent on all subscriptions). Subscriptions yield $58,100; the card-tables yield a profit of $5,000; and cigars $1,400 more; and there are other sources of profit.

MARRIED ACTRESSES.

A married woman on the stage exercises less magnetism over an audience than a single woman does, even in our American theatres, where actresses generally are respectable, and where the mere presence of a woman behind the foot-lights is not sufficient to warrant the loosest thoughts. But the fact that she belongs to another; that her brightest glances, her sweetest dimples, her most musical voice are not for me, and that I might sigh for them in vain,—do unconsciously diminish the influence she exerts. A gentleman refuses to allow his imagination to leap over a wedding-ring. The effect of marriage on actresses has been oddly illustrated here this week. There were matches called Christine Nilsson matches, and which had a great sale; since she took a husband, their vogue has so sensibly declined that their maker has changed their name to Northern Star matches. There is something in a name after all.

THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY.

The head-mistress of a girls' school at Pesth announces in her advertisements: "In this school, so much mythology is taught as may enable our pupils to understand modern farce-operas from beginning to end." Accomplished wives! Suitably-educated mothers!

CHAMPAGNE.

In Champagne, new-born babes are washed in Champagne wine, and, after baptism, the first thing the little stranger tastes, as it enters home on return from church, is a glass of the oldest Champagne wine which the family can procure. In Champagne, still, not sparkling, wine is the favorite drink; and really the ordinary still Champagne wine is not to be despised. I have living near me a vintner who sells the ordinary still Champagne wine for twelve cents the quart bottle. I do not pretend it is equal to iced Moet & Chandon; but it is an excellent wine, full of delicious Champagne flavor. How little foreigners know of French wines, and where to get them! Foreigners think that when they have exhausted Bordeaux, and Burgundy, and Champagne, they have reached the end of delicious French wines. How many other delicious wines there are in France, many of which are too delicate to be brought even to Paris; the least jolting of a railway-car destroys them. Maybe, one of these days, I shall tear leaves from my note-book of pedestrian-excursions in the less-known wine districts, and tell what liquid rubies, and topazes, and opals I have quaffed under peasants' thatched roofs. What wealth those poor folks possess in vineyard, silk-house, orchard, dairy, poultry-yard! I know many wealthy people in the United States who are not half so well off. To return to my muttons,—by the way, let me mention an odd French proverb: "Ninety-nine sheep and one native of Champagne are one hundred stupid animals." In Champagne, you are never offered sparkling wines. Still wines, sometimes so old it is really nectar, is the only wine served,—the only wine drank by the inhabitants, who consider it pure wine; while the sparkling wine they consider an artificial, a manufactured, a doctored beverage. Marshal d'Artaignan wrote, in 1730: "I do not care for sparkling wine; what I want is a clear, fine wine, with a great deal of the Champagne perfume." President Bertin der Rocheret, who sent his Epernay wines to the great at Versailles, replied to their complaints that his Champagne did not sparkle as other Champagne wine did: "Foam destroys, in the best wines, that which they have best in them; it gives some merit only to wines of inferior quality; foam is the characteristic of beer, chocolate, and whipped cream, but not of wine." I confess, nevertheless, that I think the foam the best part of Champagne wine. A good bottle from Moet & Chandon's cellar, iced till it is of sherbet-consistency, helps a good dinner on to merit the superlative adjective, and often gives fools some semblance of sense. A dinner without iced, sparkling Champagne is a house without windows.

THEATRES IN EUROPE.

Italy has more theatres than any country in Europe; it has 348. France comes next; it has 337. It seems strange that Germany, which has such love for opera and drama, and so many wealthy towns, should have only 194; its tea-gardens and beer-halls, which usually supply music with beverages, probably explain this difference. Spain has 168; Austria, 152; England, 150; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 22; Switzerland, 20; Portugal, 16; Sweden, 10; Denmark, 10; Norway, 8; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 3; Egypt, 3; Servia, 1.

THE FAMOUS SILVER STATUE, "PEACE,"

presented to Napoleon upon the ratification of the Treaty of Amiens,—which statue stood in the Palace of the Tuileries, and gave its name to the saloon in which it was placed, Salle de la Paix,—has been placed in Marie de Medicis' bed-chamber in the Louvre. It was at one time believed to have perished in the conflagration of the Tuileries. The next report was, that Courbet, the artist, had hid it. He certainly had it removed from the Tuileries, and he indicated its hiding-place to the Government.

THE HOTEL CARNAVALET.

Mme. de Sevignes' home in Paris was the Hotel Carnavalet. It had for the last fifty years been used as a boarding-school, and was in this way saved from destruction, and even mutilation. The last master died in 1869 or thereabouts, and the property came into market. Public opinion pressed the municipal authorities to buy it and save it from destruction. The Hotel de Ville (City Hall) was daily becoming inadequate to the exigencies of urban business, and the rooms occupied by the Library were desired for offices. The Hotel Carnavalet was therefore bought, and it was determined to place in it the Municipal Library, and a great many historical relics belonging to the city, and hid in closets and other recesses of the City Hall. The war came and adjourned these schemes to happier days. The Library and many a treasure perished in the Hotel de Ville. A good many treasures were, however, saved, for the formation of the Museum had been begun, and they had been removed to the Hotel Carnavalet. All the objects which belonged to Napoleon were in the Museum of Sovereigns, and they likewise were saved. They have been removed to the Hotel Carnavalet.

DESTRUCTION BY THE COMMUNISTS.

Four thousand adherents of La Commune have been sent to New Caledonia, at a cost to France of $1,000,000, and everybody is agreed it is a cheap riddance. What millions they have cost, and they have destroyed objects of priceless value. The Tuileries was full of works of art; the Hotel de Ville was even richer in this wealth: money is powerless to restore the valuable manuscripts and records which perished in the flames of the Library of the Louvre, the Library of the Court House, the records of the Prefecture of Police, and of the Archives of the Paris Hospitals. A good many books belonging to the Louvre Library were saved,—Charlemagne's Book of Hours, by being in the Museum of Sovereigns. All of them have been removed to the Library of the Arsenal.

CHARLEMAGNE'S BOOK OF HOURS

is second in value and historical interest to no manuscript in the world. It is *eleven hundred years* old (that sheets of vellum should outlast so many generations of men!), and has always been considered a most precious example of the arts of those distant ages. The leaves are of purple vellum; the characters are gilt. It abounds with miniatures, whose colors are as fresh as if laid on yesterday, and whose delicacy is still the wonder of artists.

THREE SCOUNDRELS.

During La Commune, the Prefecture of Police and the Court House were in possession of three unmitigated scoundrels, cruel as they were ignobly vicious. The leader was Raoul Rigault, who was shot down like a dog in Rue Gay Lussac. Next to him was Theophile Ferre, who, perhaps, revelled in blood with even more delight than Raoul Rigault himself. Ferre was shot on Satory Plain. Did I tell you that his grave was, on All Saints' Day, literally concealed by crowns of red flowers and by black velvet flags, breathing eager vengeance, and promising it? The third of the triumvirate was a degraded wretch, named Dacosta, who, from the age of 17, had wallowed in the foulest debauchery. This fellow long contrived to evade all the searches made by the police, but he was at last discovered, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot. This sentence has been commuted. His new doom is imprisonment, with hard labor, in the hulks for life.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers have sent $10,600 to be applied to pay the winter's rent of poor persons not actually paupers. They do this (and will hereafter annually make a similar donation for the same object) in conformity to the wishes of their late father. What immense sums of money this family annually distributes! They support a Jews' Hospital, a free dispensary and medical office (the two last open to all creeds), a boys' school, a girls' school, a retreat for aged and infirm Hebrews. No woman in child-bed appeals to them without receiving pecuniary assistance; no person in distress applies to them who (if his story prove true, and they keep two Rabbis constantly engaged in investigating these applications) is not relieved; the Jewish ecclesiastical authorities are authorized to draw upon them to relieve any distress among their Hebrew brethren. If any general calamity fall upon a Hebrew community (for instance, the expulsion of the Jews from Tangiers during the Spanish invasion of Morocco, or the ill-treatment of Hebrews in the Danubian Principalities), they instantly dispatch agents, with large supplies of money, to the scene of suffering. They support a synagogue, with charitable institutions attached to it, at Jerusalem. Indeed, there is no end to their liberality.

THE BOWLES FAILURE.

"Deaths" come after "Marriages" in the newspapers, so I dare say I may speak of Messrs. Bowles & Co. next immediately after Messrs. de Rothschild. Their failure surprised nobody here who was at all familiar with life behind the scenes. It was notorious that they had repeatedly escaped bankruptcy only by the skin of their teeth, during the last two or three years. Stories of the shifts to which they had resorted to raise the wind were for months current, and lighted many a face with smiles. Newcomers who had friends here were warned to keep clear of Bowles'. Everybody who could do so (official people could not) fought shy of their invitations. To be sure, there are people who would eat truffled chicken and drink iced champagne if the Cholera itself spread the table and played host; and, despite qualmish people, Bowles' festivals were always full and very merry; nothing rolls so easily away as other people's money. Some people dealt with Messrs. Bowles & Co., knowing insolvency might come at any moment. They did not put in any more money than was enough to have them looked on as a "customer." One of them—a well-known gentleman from Chicago—used to say, when his friends expressed that *he* (sharp as a razor) should deal with Messrs. Bowles & Co.: "Why, Charley Bowles takes my heart; it does me good to hear him talk and see him act; his extraordinary impudence astonishes and amuses me." This gentleman and Messrs Bowles & Co. fell out at last, in consequence of the trickery of the firm. He lost nothing by them. They were furious at his leaving them, and a duel with other parties, who were unjustly suspected of persuading this gentleman to break with them, nearly grew out of the matter. There never was a commercial credit asked from Bowles; they never stood high enough to make a commercial credit from them worth anything. The heaviest losers are those simple people who deposited with them, for safe-keeping, bonds and other public securities "to bearer." It has been ascertained that $100,000 of these securities have been pledged to a London bank to cover advances made to Bowles & Co., who have been kept above water these last eighteen months solely by money procured in this way. The brilliant banquet given to W. H. Seward was paid for with this money. The princely entertainment given General Sherman was paid for with this money. The sumptuous festival, glittering with Chinese lanterns and fireworks, given the Arbitrators of Geneva, came out of this money. Miss Mansfield, made notorious by the stains of Fisk's blood which cover her, deposited $30,000 with Bowles & Co., of New York upon the eve of sailing for Europe (she is now in Paris). She has lost them, and 'tis said they were, if not all, the best part of her fortune. Friar Hyacinthe, who married Mrs. Merriman, is said to have lost his wife's all by the bankruptcy. I doubt this. There is great embarrassment among creditors who hold the Bowles' letters of credit. Everybody who can show they have means at home receive enough to keep them comfortable for six or eight weeks, until they hear from friends, from Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co.; but there are timid people who have lost their senses, and people in out-of-the-way places who must be most painfully embarrassed. There are, even in Paris alone, hundreds of people who came abroad to remain one or two years, who had for a long time been laying up money to gratify the long-cherished wish of their heart, to teach their children French and German, and are now obliged to turn their sorrowful faces homeward, all their savings having gone for Chinese lanterns at Geneva, or for truffled chickens and iced champagne here. Everybody feels sorry for Mr. Appleton, of Boston, who will probably lose everything he owns in the world ($150,000 or $180,000) by this bankruptcy. Mr. Appleton was wheedled into the concern, which he would long since have left if he could have gotten out of it with his money. The creditors here have ascertained, not only that all securities lodged for safe-keeping with the Bowleses have been pledged, but that the Bowleses had bought $360,000 worth of property at Geneva, and $180,000 worth of property in Nice in the name of a kinswoman. The creditors are attempting to get this property.

FOSCOLO.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mr. McVicker has made admirable arrangements by providing a special entrance for parties visiting the theatre in carriages.

There will be a meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons to-morrow evening, in the parlor of the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-second street.

The Christmas Festival for the Home of the Friendless will be held in the Home on the afternoon and evening of Friday, the 27th inst. Contributions for the table will be very acceptable.

A concert and exhibition is to be given by the students of the Christian Brothers' Academy to-morrow evening, in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets.

The members of "Our Club" will wish themselves and friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year on the occasion of two parties, the first on Tuesday evening next, and the second one week later,—both at Snow's Dancing Academy.

The gambling tables confiscated in the general raid a week or so ago, which were distributed among the offices in the City Hall, were converted into kindling wood, yesterday, by order of the General Superintendent of Police. The object of this was to anticipate further writs of replevin by destroying the property.

In the new charge against Rainforth & Fuller a motion to quash the indictment will be argued to-morrow before Judge Rogers. The prisoners pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $50 for the former charge.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will read in the Oakland Star Lecture Course at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, on the evening of Dec. 30. The managers of the course deserve much credit in securing Mrs. Siddons, who has consented to return to the city, after much solicitation. It is hoped that she will be greeted by a large audience.

A correspondent who signs himself "Salesman," raises the following pertinent point: "Will you please ask your readers, through the columns of your paper, if it ever occurred to them, when they occupy the time of a salesman, though they have no idea of buying, that the salesman's salary is sometimes contingent on the amount of goods sold by him."

Last evening Samuel Lamm, residing at No 251 Blue Island avenue, undertook to remove an impediment in his gas pipe by pouring in alcohol. The gas rushed out of the pipe, ignited from the flame of the candle which he held in his hand, and set him on fire. He was extinguished by an opportune policeman before he was seriously burned.

Every house of prostitution in South Clark street was visited by the police at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and all of the male inmates were arrested. They numbered forty, and represented every occupation from laborer to merchant. A fine of $10 was imposed upon each at the Police Court yesterday. The West Side houses were similarly raided upon, six prisoners being the result. The same fines were imposed.

Dr. Boone's barn, at the rear of No. 665 Michigan avenue, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last evening, involving a loss of $500, upon which there was no insurance. The alarm was from Box 48. The alarm from Box 96, at the same hour, was for a fire in the frame cottage No. 37 Langley avenue, owned and occupied by Herman Felsenthal. Damage $500; fully insured.

A tracklayer named Patrick Muldooney was run over and killed by a switch engine, yesterday morning, while pursuing his avocation on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Halsted street and Newberry avenue. His body was conveyed to his sister's residence on the latter thoroughfare. The inquest has not yet been held.

The Kingsbury Music Hall, which is to occupy the site of Wood's Museum before the fire, is being rapidly pushed forward. The basement is already completed, and the house will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1873. The audience room is to be 80 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and will seat 2,000 people. It is to be finished very elegantly, and, judging from the plans in the office of Burling, Adler & Co., the architects, the exterior will be very rich and imposing.

In the case of Bess et al. v. Otto Peltzer et al., to show cause why the defendants should not be attached for contempt of Court, in alleged violations of the injunction restraining further proceedings in connection with "Peltzer's Atlas of Chicago," Judge Farwell yesterday heard arguments on both sides, and decided that there was not sufficient evidence to justify him in ordering the parties to be attached; and the rule was discharged.

Everybody knew it wasn't warm, but they will shiver by their warm stoves this morning when they know how very cold it was yesterday, according to the half-hourly observations of Mr. L. Manassee, optician, under the Sherman House. This is the record: At 8 a. m., 7 degrees below zero; 8:30, 5 below; 9, 5 below; 9:30, 5 below; 10, 6 below; 10:30, 4 below; 11, 5 below; 11:30, 5 below; 12, 4 below; 12:30, p. m., 4 below; 1 p. m., 3 below; 1:30, 3 below; 2, 3 below; 2:30, 4 below; 3, 6 below; 3:30, 4 below; 4, 6 below; 4:30, 8 below; 5, 9 below.

Among the other adornments of Mr. Foley's new billiard hall will be a large fresco in oil, representing three ladies engaged in a game of billiards at home. The fresco will be an enlarged copy of a beautiful steel engraving entitled "Le Coup Difficile." One of the ladies is attempting a stroke with the cue behind her back, her fair opponents looking on with intense interest, while a child, too small to see the top of the table, is attempting a little game on her own account, by imitating the curious position of the lady about to play. It is one of the prettiest of conceits, and when worked up in oil will be a decided feature of the room.

Judge Gary yesterday entered his decree in the Blake divorce case, which could only be prepared after the decision of all issues, the last matter in question, namely, counsel fees, having been but recently decided, as reported in these columns at the time. The different points, as they have been presented, piecemeal, have been duly given in THE TRIBUNE, and it only remains to say that the decree simply directs in suitable language the orders already fully reported to be carried out, namely, finding for the defendant (Mrs. Blake), motion for appeal by the complainant, appeal bond for $8,000 to be filed in twenty days, and bill of exceptions in sixty days.

The record of crime for the past three days exhibits a gratifying improvement. There were but two robberies reported at the Police Headquarters on Thursday, three on Friday, and two yesterday. The majority of the thieves and the greater portion of the stolen property in these cases have been secured by the authorities, besides several thieves connected with robberies in the early part of the week. Among the more important arrests were those of John Fredericks, John Tierney, and Frank Broedner, who committed a $500 burglary on Mrs. Holland's pawnshop, State street, Friday evening. Sergeant Fitzpatrick found them at a ball, in the Twelfth street Turner Hall, early yesterday morning. Justice Banyon held them for trial in bail of $1,500 each.

A meeting was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber for the purpose of permanently organizing "the proposed new regiment." The Committee consists of thirteen of our most distinguished citizens, but not one of them was present. In their place were several gentlemen who sat outside the charmed circle wherein the Aldermen do prate at length, and watched the staid hands of the clock move round till they pointed to 8:45. Mr. Barclay, the Secretary, watched anxiously, and the other men watched him. At that hour, Mr. Maynard concluded that the weather was against them, and decided to adjourn until Jan. 8, when the faithful will gather. Lippincott's Battery determined to do honor to the occasion last evening with a salute of ten guns, but before they had got through half that number, fractured windows, shrieking women, and truculent policemen warned them to be gone, and they went, having left for the glaziers a fortnight's work of repairing.

—A polite person in Portland hospitably resolved not to let an unexpected attack of small-pox interfere with an evening party for which he had issued invitations. Real good breeding is so little appreciated in Portland, however, that the guests whom he received treated him with the rudest ingratitude, and have not even left their cards at the house since.

—A letter from Dallas, Texas, to the Houston *Age*, says that twelve "[illegible]" cattle thieves were lately caught in [illegible] a western counties and hung to a limb of the tree, because there was no "limb of the law" to plead for them. Before hanging them, their faces were scrubbed, and eleven of the twelve did not pan out as Indians—they being unprotected orphans from Kansas mostly.

THE CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

A Legend by the Author of the Schoenberg-Cotta Family.

In a city whose history dates from the ages of silvery bells and stately buildings, there stood, and stands now, for aught I know, a cathedral, rich in all the fancies of Gothic art. Inside it was solemn with shade and gorgeous with light which came in through the elaborate tracery of the stained windows, many-colored and broken as the sunbeams through a tropical forest. Outside fretted pinnacles and carved bell-towers sprang upward, grand, yet fairy-like, as if stone towers rose as easily and naturally toward heaven as oaks and pines. But the chief glory of this cathedral was its bells. They were the pride of the city, and the great attraction to strangers. Their history formed an important part of the civic chronicles.

A lady of a royal house had given them as a thank-offering for her Lord's safe return from the Crusades. All her silver plate and ornaments, with spoils of Saracens from the recovered Holy Land, had been poured into the mold when they were made, so that from their birth all tender and sacred memories had been fused into their very essence, and their first tones echoed far-off times and lands. A Bishop, who afterward suffered martyrdom in the hands of African Moslems, had blessed them. Their first peal had sounded in honor of a great victory. They had summoned the people through ages of conflict to defend their liberties. They had blended their life with the life of every home,—in family joys and family sorrows, at wedding, christening, and funeral. They had made Sundays and holidays glad with their joyous voices. And last, but not least, by aid of an elaborate mechanism of hammers, rope, and pulleys, they had for centuries celebrated the departure of every hour with a chorale, and every half-hour with a strain like the versicle of a chant, and every quarter of an hour with a little sprinkle of sweet sound.

Imagine, then, the dismay of the citizens when, one Monday morning, 8 o'clock came, and no sound issued from the cathedral; half-past 8, silence; 9, not a note of warning! Their wonder was increased when the usual peal rung out, clear and full as ever, for the morning service, and by mid-day the whole city was in a commotion. It was plain something must be wrong with the machinery of the chimes.

Immediately the most skillful mechanics of the town, clock-makers and bell-founders, with the men of science, and the whole corporation, in a state procession, mounted the clock-tower. "We will soon set it right," they said to the agitated crowd as they entered the belfry door. The ropes of the machinery were tested,—all were sound; not a flaw in the hammers; not a clog in the wheels; not a crack in the silvery metal. Microscopes were employed, conjectures were hazarded, experiments of all kinds were tried, but not a ray of light was thrown on the perplexity. The clever hands, and the wise heads, and the will of the authorities, were all baffled; and the procession reappeared to the assembled multitudes with very crest-fallen looks.

That afternoon little work was done in the workshops, few lessons were learned in the schools, all the routine of household habits was interrupted; and when it grew dark the great square was filled with people who were afraid to separate and go to bed without the sanction of the cathedral chimes. Many foreboded some terrible disaster to the city, and some thought the end of the world was come!

But when it was dark a sound very weird and strange, yet with a music like the old familiar tones, came from the church-tower, as it rose dim and grand against the starry sky. It was a voice, not human, yet with a strange likeness to a human voice, silvery as a stream, thrilling as a battle-trumpet, familiar to each listener as his own,—like the blended voice of a spirit and a bell.

"We have borne it too long," said the bell-voice. "We were set here on high for other purposes than men have put us to. Is not this a cathedral, a sanctuary, and a shrine, sacred with the dust of martyrs, and dedicated to the service of Heaven? Were not we christened like immortals? Were not we consecrated like priests? The touch of holy hands is on us, and shall be debased to secular uses? Set apart like sacred ministers in a sacred dwelling, shall we be required to mingle in the common circumstances of your daily life? Raised on high to be near the heavens we serve, shall our saintly voices serve to tell you when to eat and sleep? We have borne it too long. We will still serve Heaven, and summon you on Sunday and holidays. We will call you to the solemn services of the church. We will, if necessary, sound a triumphant peal on days of national thanksgiving, in remembrance of the victory which first awoke us into music. We will even condescend to ring at your weddings—because marriage is a sacrament—and at your baptisms. We will toll solemnly when your spirits pass from earth, and when your bodies are laid in the churchyard we have seen slowly raised with the dust of your dying generations. But henceforth expect us not to do work which your commonest house-clocks can do as well. Let your eight-day clocks—your gilded time-pieces—call you to work, and eat, and rest. We are sacred things, set solemnly apart from all secular uses. Our business is with Eternity, and the Church, and Heaven. Call on us no more to commune with the things of the world, and earth, and time. We are your cathedral bells, but we will be your household clock-chimes no longer."

Then the voice died away on the night air. For a few minutes there was silence, but soon it was broken by sobs and lamentations, and all the people lifted up their voice as one man, and wept.

The house-father said, "Shall we never more hear your voice calling us to morning and evening prayer? Whenever you told us it was the hour, the mother came from her work and the children from their play, and together we knelt, a united family, and committed each other to God."

And the mother said, "Your voices are blended with every happy household time. Sweet bells! will you mingle with our family joys no more? In the morning you wakened us to begin another busy day, and the sun's beams and your voices came together to call us to serve God in our lowly calling; and both, we thought, came to us from heaven; and both, we thought, were meek and lowly, and ready to minister to us in our daily lives, because both were sent from Him who came among us once, not to be ministered unto, but to minister; and both, we thought, had caught something of the light of the eyes which wept at Bethany, and of the tones of the voice which spoke at Cana and at Nain. At mid-day you told me it was time to send the dinner to my husband and elder sons. At 6 your voice was welcome to us all because we knew the father's step would soon be on the threshold. At 8 you reminded me it was time to lay the little ones to rest, and many a time have you brought happy and holy thoughts to me in those psalms you sang to me whilst I hushed my babes to sleep; and all my every-day life seemed to be more linked with sacred things, to become, as it were, a part of the service of God, because it moved to the music of your voices. And again at night your tones were welcome as in the morning, when they told us the day's work was over, and, wearied, we lay down to peaceful rest; for through the night we knew your sacred voices would sound to Heaven above our sleeping city, like the voices of the angels, who rest not day nor night, saying, Holy, holy, holy. Sweet bells! will you never chime for us again?"

And the children said, in their clear, sweet, ringing voices, "Dear chimes! do not cease to play for us. You wake us to the happy day, you set us free from school, and send us home laughing and dancing for joy; you call our fathers home to us, at night you sing us to sleep, and your voices are blended with our mothers' in our happy dreams. Sweet chimes! you sang so many years to our fathers and mothers; and our grandfathers remember you when they were little children like us. Dear chimes! sing to us still."

And from the sick-chamber which looked into the cathedral square, where the windows were darkened all day, and sand was strewn before the door, that the din of the passing wheels might jar less roughly on the aching head within, came a low and plaintive voice,—"Sweet bells! your commonest tones are sacred to me. You are my church-music,—the only church-music I can ever hear. When I hear you chime the hour on Sundays, and on the festivals, I feel myself among the multitude within your sacred walls; and your voice seems to bear their songs of praise to me, and I am no more alone, but one of the worshipers. But at night it is I prize you most. All through the hours of darkness, so often sleepless to me, your voice is the voice of a friend, familiar as my mother's, yet solemn as the chants of the choir. It helps me to measure off the hours of pain, and say, 'Thank God, an hour less of night, and an hour nearer morning.' And how often, when my suffering is great, you have come with the old psalm-tune, and every tone has brought its word to me, and spoken to me as if direct from God, and filled my heart with trust and peace! Your least sprinkles of sweet sound are precious to me. I fancy they are like the waters of time falling musically from stone to stone on their way to the great sea. I feel they are as the echoes of the footsteps of Him who is drawing nearer and nearer to me; and they draw my heart nearer to Him. Sweet bells! your commonest tones are sacred; for what is the world but that which becomes the Church when it learns how God has loved it, and turns from self to Him? and what is earth but the floor of heaven, which heavenly feet once trod? and what is time but the little fragment of eternity in which we live on earth? Sweet bells! make not my sleepless night lonely and silent, but sing to me, sing to us all, as of old. Make all our life sacred by linking every fragment of our life to God."

But still no responsive sound came from the cathedral tower, and the people waited on in the silence and the darkness. At last a young priest, an Augustinian friar, ventured a bold suggestion: "Are not the devils proud, and the angels lowly? Did the angel think it beneath him to say to Elijah, 'Arise and eat'? Did Gabriel hesitate to descend from the presence of God to bear to an aged priest the tidings of the birth of a child? Did that other angel deem it secular to say to Peter the apostle, 'Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals, and cast thy garment about thee,' before he led him over the stony streets through the cold night air? And should our cathedral bells scorn to bid us 'rise and eat,' or to chime at our birth, or to summon us to 'gird and clothe' ourselves for every day's work? Brethren, proud thoughts, and scorn of daily service, and voices which call our every-day life common and unclean, are not from heaven. The bells are possessed by a proud and evil spirit. Let us exorcise them."

The suggestion at first startled the people as daring, and irreverent to the church bells, but in their despair they at length agreed to try it. A solemn procession of priests and holy men and women mounted the cathedral tower, and, in ancient formulas, with prayer and incense, and the music of holy hymns, they exorcised the fiend.

Then at once a tide of pent-up music flowed from the liberated bells! They conscientiously rang out all at once every hour and half-hour they had omitted, and then meekly and steadily resumed their wonted chimes, and continued them ever afterward, like voices of happy and lowly angels calling men to wake and pray, to "rise and eat," to pray and rest; cheering the workman to his daily labor, and welcoming him from it; chanting to the mother as she lulled her babe; and in the sick chamber soothing the lonely hours with melodious sounds, and waking in the lonely heart sweet echoes of the psalms of praise.

Here the legend ended. I heard, however, afterward that the young priest, the Augustinian friar, lived to spread glad tidings through the city, but that he was at last burned in the cathedral square for preaching to men what he had said about the church-bells. Yet in the flames, it was said, he looked up to the cathedral tower, and sang the words of a psalm of praise the old bells were chiming, till his voice was silenced in death. And ever since the chimes have taken up his message, and chant to those who will listen, hour by hour.

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

Fourteen Below.

The cold snap reminds us that Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, corner of Monroe and State streets, have an elegant stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs, which would make very desirable holiday gifts. Judging from the rush at their store yesterday, we should say that the majority of the people are aware of the fact, but to those who are not, we would say that their stock is as large and fine as any in the city, and their prices always reasonable. Bishop & Barnes, State and Monroe streets, sign of the Black Bear.

Presentation Goods.

Something new and nobby at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison street, corner Clinton; *ladies' sealskin portmonnaies*, also a large assortment of gents' dressing cases, Russia and Turkey Morocco pocket-books, card cases, toilet sets in great variety, and a general line of fancy goods for the holidays.

HATS, FURS, &c.

FURS.

THE BEST STOCK OF FINE RICH GOODS, At STRYKER & CO.'S, 231 West Madison-st.

SEAL SACQUES, The best assortment for quality, style and make, at STRYKER'S.

Seal Muffs, Boas, Caps and Gloves, The Finest Stock at STRYKER'S.

GENUINE MAINE AND NOVA SCOTIA SEA COAST MINK, Of this Season's catch, the finest and darkest Furs in this market, at STRYKER'S.

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GENTS' SEAL CAPS & GLOVES, Full stock at STRYKER'S.

All the new and nobby styles of DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AT STRYKER'S.

The NEW BEAVER HAT, all the style in the East, ONLY at STRYKER & CO.'S.

Children's Furs, The best stock at STRYKER'S.

WINTER CAPS for Gents, Youths, and Boys. The best stock at STRYKER & CO.'S.

A fine assortment of GLOVES, CANES, UMBRELLAS, &c., for presents, at STRYKER'S.

Prices always as reasonable with this firm as good and perfect goods can be sold.

NO OLD STOCK TO RUN OFF!

STRYKER & CO., The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West, HEADQUARTERS, 231 West Madison-st. HAT BRANCH, 114 South Clark-st.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED!

Anticipating the action of Congress, I shall commence making change in SPECIE, Monday morning, Dec. 23.

Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Caps, and Gloves, and the Holiday Style Dress Hat unlimited.

SCOTT, the Hatter, 21 MADISON-ST., Bet. Sherman and Briggs Houses.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. R. WILLIAMS, JEWELER, Formerly at 85 East Madison street, wishes to inform his friends and customers that he now can be found at 414 South State street with a full stock of Watches, Silverware, Fine Jewelry, etc., for the holidays. My expenses being small can afford to sell goods at low prices.

DRIED APPLES.

FOR SALE. Two Hundred Barrels Choice Michigan Dried Apples. SIBLEY & BRO., 11 North Canal-st.

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Don't pay too much for your FINE BOOKS.

For the purpose of reducing our stock of Fine Books to the lowest point preparatory to moving, early in the spring, we will sell at prices named below:

DICKENS' WORKS. The Riverside Edition. Fully illustrated, from designs by Darley, Gilbert, Cruikshank, Phiz, etc., in 28 volumes, in extra half calf. Publishers' price, $112.00. Offered at $90.00.

THE SAME. Globe Edition. 22 volumes. Illustrated. Half calf. Publishers' price, $44.00. Offered at $36.00.

THACKERAY. Crown Octavo Edition. Illustrated edition. 11 vols. Tree calf, extra. Catalogue price, $66.00. Offered at $52.00.

THE SAME. Cabinet Edition. Illustrated. 22 vols. Half calf, extra. Price, $80.00. Offered at $65.00.

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THE SAME. Scribner's Edition. 12 vols. 12mo. Half calf, extra. Publisher's price, $36.00. Offered at $29.00.

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PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Large print Edition in 5 octavo vols. Half calf. Publishers' price, $25.00. Reduced to $20.00.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS. 5 octavo vols. Half calf. Uniform with the Lives. Publishers' price, $25.00. Reduced to $20.00.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. In 8 octavo vols. Half calf. Publishers' price, $34.00. Offered at $27.00.

THE SAME. English Edition. In 21 vols. Half calf. Price, $65.00. Offered at $52.00.

PRESCOTT'S WORKS. In 15 vols. Half calf. Publishers' price, $67.50. Reduced to $54.00.

MRS. JAMESON'S WORKS. A beautiful set in 5 vols. Tree calf. Price, $80.00. Reduced to $65.00.

THE CHATTERBOX. The American Edition of this beautiful English Juvenile Book is now exhausted, and none are to be had of the importer, and it is consequently scarce in Chicago. We have about 50 copies left for our retail trade.

Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO., DENTISTS, 181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Artificial Sets..........$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings..........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings..........$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each..........50 cents

DENTISTRY.

A rare chance to make yourself or friend a present. Until after the holidays, I make and insert a first-class set of teeth for the very low price of $10; cheaper sets for $8. Now don't think, or allow others to think for you, that you cannot get A No. 1 set of teeth for the above price, but come and see for yourself. I will convince you beyond the possibility of a doubt that you will, just what I tell you, sure. J. J. DUMON, 129 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CIGARS FOR SALE At 25 per cent Less than LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

We want the money and will sell low for cash. The trade are invited to call and examine; also, a large stock of Holiday Goods at cost, at W. F. CHATFIELD'S, 101 TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

SKATES.

SKATES. Immense Reduction in Prices. Edwin Hunt & Sons, 58 & 60 LAKE-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED. C. NEALE, CARVER and GILDER, Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, and Pier Mantels, is now located at 160 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., and has every facility for regilding old frames, and will guarantee best quality and most durable workmanship.

N. B. He has now on view the finest assortment of Oil Chromos in the city, and is selling very cheap during the Christmas holidays.

CARPETS, &c.

HOME AGAIN. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., Carpet Warehouse, 121 & 123 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON,

Would invite the attention of the public to their large and complete assortment of CARPETS, CURTAINS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, the finest stock ever opened in this city, purchased with special reference to our removal to our NEW STORE, where we are now ready to exhibit them.

Special Notice is called to our CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, the most extensive in the West. Choice articles, both useful and ornamental, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN GOODS.

I will offer, on Monday, my entire stock of Carpetings and Curtain Goods at retail, at wholesale prices. The goods are all in the best qualities and styles, and real bargains will be offered.

The Curtain Department is in charge of Mr. G. W. HASKINS, formerly of Messrs. Haskins & Wolcott.

SPENCER H. PECK, 19 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MUSIC BOXES.

MUSIC BOXES.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we are pleased to say we have just received a choice stock, embracing large and small MUSIC BOXES, in beautiful inlaid Rosewood Cases; also many Novelties in the way of Musical Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, Landscapes, Musical Bottles, Liquor Stands, Automata Figures, Animals, etc., etc.

Arriving late, we shall close these goods out at wholesale prices. The only stock of the kind in the city, and not large. Come at once, if you would have your choice.

We have our usual full lines of fine Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Harmonicas, and general Musical Merchandise. J. HOWARD FOOTE, 9 South Halsted-st., cor. Randolph.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway FREIGHT OFFICE, Southwest Corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Freight for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco. Also for Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, and all intermediate points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. Rates made and Bills of Lading issued by H. WARFIELD, Contracting Agent.

TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT, OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Warrants for the collection of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, are now in the hands of Town Collectors. Payment may be made as follows:

North Chicago—To John B. Walsh, at 129 North Clark-st.
South Chicago—To J. W. Tappan, at 161 LaSalle-st.
West Chicago—To A. L. Morrison, Room 10 Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.
Hyde Park—To James H. Ely, at 161 LaSalle-st.
Lake—To Daniel Burek, at 160 LaSalle-st.
Cicero—To Andrew O. Butler, at 148 West Washington-st.
Lake View—To Martin Van Allen, at Room 18, No. 162 LaSalle-st.
Evanston—To Henry Oakes, at Evanston, Cook County, Ill. JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The Town Collectors of all the towns of Cook County, have returned their books for State and County Taxes for 1871, to the County Collector (east wing of old Court House). Tax-payers who have not paid, and wish to save costs, must pay at once. J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

NOTICE.

Peter Mueller requests that all the creditors of the firm of Mueller & Schoenlube to send him their bills within eight days to make straight settlement up to date.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. J. McK. SANGER, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The annual communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M. will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, 1872, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is requested to be present for the election of officers, payment of dues and other important business. L. A. HAMBLEN, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, Dec. 23. Installation of officers. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. & A. M. are requested to attend the annual communication Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1872, for the purpose of electing officers, paying dues, and alteration of the by-laws. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., for the election of officers and the payment of dues, will be held Monday evening, Dec. 23, at No. 13 North Clinton-st. By order of the W. M. H. F. HOLCOMB, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, for the election of officers and to take action with reference to a hall for future meetings, will be held at Apollo Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., Monday evening, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to be present. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The members of Home Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend a Rebekah Degree meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 23, 1872. C. W. CLARK, N. G. L. V. HUYS, Rec. Sec.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Elegant Jewelry.

We have just received a new and beautiful stock of fresh novelties in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Clocks, Bronze Figures, etc., etc., selected especially for the Holiday Trade.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

COGSWELL & CO., JOBBERS, 306 West Madison-st., Have a Fine Stock of JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Country dealers can rely on prompt attention, as we make it a rule to fill all orders the day they are received.

Stereoscopic Views.

The largest assortment in the city, including "REBUILT CHICAGO," and our COMBINATION VIEWS Of the old City and Ruins, and everything published in AMERICAN and FOREIGN.

Hand and Parlor Stereoscopes.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, For 50 to 200 Portraits, in fine Turkey and Russia Leather Bindings.

Velvet, Gilt, Walnut, and Holly Frames; Chromos, Photographs, &c., in great variety. Those looking for HOLIDAY GIFTS will find our SPECIALTIES just the thing.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 335 West Madison-st.

ELGIN WATCHES JEWELRY AND Watches AT LOW PRICES, For the Holidays. ALBERT SCHUETTE, 618 State-st.

SLIPPERS.

EMBROIDERED Slippers! IMMENSE STOCK AT FREEMAN'S, 211 West Madison-st.

Dancing Boots In White, Blue, Pink, and Black, at Freeman's Popular One-Price House.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

A CARD To Architects and Others Interested in FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The unsatisfactory nature of public tests such as that proposed to be made on Monday by the "Tabulated Plaster Casting Company," is so well understood that it is not to be feared practical men will be knowingly deceived thereby, but as some persons may possibly be influenced by appearances to believe that the material then to be tested is "fire-proof," we hereby invite those who desire reliable proof on the subject to make the following tests for themselves: Put a lump of the Plaster Casting in a fire and when red hot apply water, and it will dissolve like water, or let it cool without water and it will crumble between the thumb and finger, having lost all its adhesive qualities by the action of the fire. Now try the same experiments with portions of our Tile and they will be found to retain their form and strength unimpaired. Our patents (three in number) require the use of an "incombustible material." Hence we employ burnt fire-clay as the only one we have yet found answering this requirement. GEO. H. JOHNSON & CO.

Office of the Johnson Fire-Proof (Hollow Tile) Building Company, 162 East Washington-st., Chicago.

N. B.—Circulars explaining the merits of our improvements in hollow walls, floors, ceilings, vault linings, &c., mailed free on application.

FINANCIAL.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES."

You can be "long" or "short" of 100 shares stock for $100 and com. of 1-16 per cent any time in 30 or 60 days. Privileges involve no further risk or outlay, and are signed by responsible bankers and brokers. Full explanations in circulars, which will be mailed to any address. We are well known by all prominent stock brokers in New York. LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, 47 Exchange-place, New York.

Lapsley & Bazley, 47 Exchange-place, New York.

Negotiate privileges, "long" or "short," 30 or 60 days, on Rock Island, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Ohio & Miss., St. Paul, Central & Hudson, C., C. & I. C. Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, Western Union Tel. and Pacific Mail.

A. O. Slaughter, BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

The very highest prices, in cash, paid for the claims or balances, after dividend, of the bankrupt Insurance Companies, by J. N. WITHERELL, 258 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS! SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS. HAVE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE Holidays! EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

Don't fail to examine our stock. We are offering new NOVELTIES daily.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS., 219 WEST MADISON-ST.

G. MENDELSON.

My HOLIDAY GOODS will be closed out at REDUCED PRICES on Monday, Dec. 23, and Tuesday, Dec. 24. Patrons are respectfully invited. G. MENDELSON, 239 East Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin.

HE HAS MOVED.

SANTA CLAUS' Headquarters at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.

Fine Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods; Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Musical Albums, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Parlor Games, Pocketbooks, Work Boxes, Gold Pens, etc., etc.

EMERSON & STOTT, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers.

Splendid Holiday Chromo, MOTHER IS OUT, Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. 138 Twenty-second-st.

STOVES.

STOVES FOR CHRISTMAS!

The new and handsome RADIANT HOME.

Old and reliable MORNING GLORY.

Double-bottom Base-heater SUPERIOR PARLOR.

FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods. HATCH & BREEZE, 503 West Madison-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for Glasgow, Liverpool, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

FARE PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

To or from British and Irish ports - - - - $30.00
To or from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, &c. - - 35.00
To or from Bremen, Gottenberg, Bergen, &c. - - 38.00

First Cabin, fare $60 to $95, and return tickets at reduced rates.

Send for circular giving full information.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green, New York, and 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 p.m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

As Low as by Any Other Line.

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points..........$29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points..........34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points..........37 currency.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points..........$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points..........35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points..........38.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

MUSICAL.

HERE IS THE Chickering, Whose record is dotted with more Gold Medals and prizes than would pay a King's ransom!

SPECIAL ATTENTION Is called to the new CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND.

This Piano possesses most of the fine qualities of the celebrated Chickering Concert Grand, which instrument the Messrs. Broadwood & Son, and Collard & Collard, the largest Piano Makers in Europe, have pronounced the finest made in the world. No radical changes have been made whereby the least experiment or risk of failure might be said to exist. Second only to the full Concert Grand, and vastly superior IN EVERY RESPECT to any Square or Upright Piano. We promise it without a doubt the best Parlor Piano known. To those purchasing, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, with the privilege of exchanging for any style of Piano sold by us. A large assortment of these Pianos at

A. REED & SONS, Reed's Temple of Music, 81 Sixteenth-st., DEALERS IN FIRST-CLASS PIANOS. LARGE STOCKS! CLOSE PRICES! FAVORABLE TERMS.

About March 1, will occupy our own building, corner Van Buren and Dearborn-st. Extension, until which time we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Hallet, Davis & Co. PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums Awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Sole Northwestern Agent, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

PIANOS, Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers, Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Agents for the State of Illinois.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

CANDIES.

Dyball's Candies. A large assortment of CHOICE CANDIES, CHRISTMAS TREES, and TREE ORNAMENTS. A fine selection of FANCY BOXES, SURPRISES, &c., at DYBALL'S, 278 WEST MADISON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all meat, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medical supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Jail, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposal for——." JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having double issues), please insert once.

WANTED.

WANTED. A well-posted stationer able to take charge of the stationery department of a city book house. Address, with references, R 43, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOULDER BRACES. DR. MARSH'S CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER BRACE will correct stooping and round shoulders. The very best shoulder braces made and applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, 169 Wabash-av.

Furniture. JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesaling, I can offer to the public a line of fine Bedroom, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices. JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

WEATHER STRIPS. D. W. EOSLEY & CO., Wholesale and Retail. 117 West Washington-st.

Creeping Dolls. Wonderful they are. To be seen at No. ... corner Eighteenth. Moving ... Like a thing of life.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Grown in Favor—Former and Present Status in Puritandom.

New Year's—How It Was Observed by the Burghers of Nieuw Amsterdam.

Hints as to the Entertainment of Callers.

The Question of Presents—Articles for the Little Ones, for Gentlemen, and for Ladies.

The holidays are almost at hand, ... bitter-sweet memories, and, as they ... even the most care-worn face bright ... most querulous voice has a ring of gladness. Especially is this noticeable among the ... one meets as they frequent the shops ... of holiday-presents, thus proving ... more blessed to give than to receive ... aptly too, for to give argues, to a certain ... a full purse whence the offerings can ... and a full purse is a very comfortable ... really, one might say, a blessed thing ... years, the habit of making presents at

CHRISTMAS

has grown into much greater favor than ... earlier part of this century. Christmas ... ways been a holiday at the South, and ... surrender days, every house-servant ... tion hand was ready with his greeting ... mas-box," sure of receiving something ... master and mistress. They had the ... for a holiday, in which those who were ... had the privilege of seeking new homes ... it was at times very difficult to get the ... house-labor performed, so generally ... custom, accepted by all parties; ... *avons change tout cela.*"

New York, being cosmopolitan, ... South, having sundry English traditions, ... always kept Christmas as a holiday, ... the extent of closing her places of business ... making merry for the time; but ... ago, in Boston, only three shops were ... that day. This was done through the ... of one gentleman, who, by dint of ... suasion, induced two others to follow ... ple; but, among the pious little ... stilled into our childish minds, we were ... taught that—

[Large oaks from little acorns grow ...]

And so now Bostonians close their ... we grandiloquently call them, ... refrain from turning the honest penny ... day. They deserve a world of ... for are they not lineal descendants of ... old Puritans who braved unknown ... rors for liberty of conscience ... proved their consistency by ... sending Roger Williams about ... as soon as he advanced ideas that ... theirs? Only the same old struggle ... against right, or orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy, which has rung ... since the world began. These ... then, who had out-protested the ... and had sent the Church of England ... mother at Rome, were not to be caught ... lead for them by the Scarlet Woman ... lonish Harlot,—anti-Christ himself. ... Their religion was a pure abstraction ... crated by whitewashed walls, unused ... no fires nor ungodly fiddles, but ... that must have made every man, to ... of the women, pray most fervently ... merciful to me, a sinner." When ... first idea dawned upon them that ... might not be guilty of idolatry ... some outward recognition of the ... which the Man-God they profess ... ship was born, we cannot say ... however, the non-Evangelical Church ... adopted the festival, and the others ... nally followed, possibly upon the ... the Methodists in regard to their ... that the Devil shall not have all the ... neither shall he have all the holidays ... events, we have Christmas as an ... holiday, and Christian and Pagan ... of the latter among us?), theorists ... ists, gain the advantage of the ... labor, the multifarious gift-enterprise ... merry good-will which the season ... the time ever come when we can ... the entire week for rest and recreation ... we fear, until the irrepressible Yankee ... mellowed by another century: and ... we suppose, the 26th of December ... ness resumed and carried on with ... until

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

This is the New Yorkers' special ... inheritance from the good old Dutch ... and, on this day, every mother's son ... dons his best store-clothes, and rushes ... call upon every one he does not want to ... great many that he does not. Inn ... and belle-dom are trusting to have ... addition to run up at night, aggregate ... made and received,—quantity, not quality ... the desideratum: while their elders ... conservative with age, find their ... annually weeded of incidentals, until ... hairs come the few old friends with ... compares memories instead of hopes ... gracious custom, however, for ... gether people whom one does not ... sight of altogether, and yet who ... avocations and interests may make ... visits more a trouble than a pleasure.

Vastly different, however, is Madam ... velvet and Mademoiselle in her aerial ... good old Frau Von Tromp, or Von ... the days when Wall street bounded ... New York, or Nieuw Amsterdam, and ... gers sailed up Broad street, while ... Stuyvesant had his country-seat out ... erie, near where the Boston road ... Then Burgher Von Deutcher started ... Year's day, at the head of his family ... to call on his friends and neighbors ... member at home to receive any ... might visit him. With Frau Von ... his side, and all his heirs and heiresses ... ing,—*fac similies* in miniature of ... he entered his neighbor's house. ... did not present his card, nor did ... or Hibernian show him to the drawing ... went straight to the old-fashioned ... kitchen, with flitches of bacon hung ... and a wide-mouthed fire-place, ... was drawn into position by horse-power ... while the fire crackled and blazed ... with glee, close to the embers stood ... earthern jug filled with potent hot ... cret of whose manufacture is among ... arts; while it was balanced on the ... a great pan of hot crullers, the ... branch of the Pretzel family. The ... and good-will was solemnly passed ... good cheer partaken of, and Mynheer ... Frau and olive-branches, went on ... next friend's house. Such was the ... New York covered the vast area ... bers street, and began to encroach ... lect-Men, as she grew in size ... was less of New Amsterdam, and ... New York, in her local popular ... English residents around the Battery ... vicinity grew in influence, the manner ... ing changed until we have indeed ... widely-different form of reception. ... has gradually spread to other cities ... business portion of Boston do not ... and still turn the honest penny on ... at least take account of stock. It ... ever, among a few who are courageous ... to fly in the face of Puritanism, and ... a chance, which he is proverbially ... take advantage of when hands are ... the custom of

MAKING CALLS

has been abused, may have been ... extent, true; but we doubt if the ... bred people have ever been victims ... extent. In days of volunteer ... these individuals may have called ... upon some of their political pets ... its obligations as well as its ... the class of politicians who ... these raids were probably not more ... by them. In regard to making ... New Year's day, ladies, of course, ... own judgment as the kind of refreshment ... offer their guests. As they will ... however, we would suggest that ... portion of the offering should be ... culine tastes. These do not ... sweets, except as far as the ... served; this they sometimes ... apparent relish.

While, probably, no lady cares ...

MUSICAL.

HERE IS THE Chickering.

Whose record is dotted with more Gold Medals and prizes than would pay a King's ransom!

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to the new

CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND.

This Piano possesses most of the fine qualities of the celebrated Chickering Concert Grand, which instrument the Messrs. Broadwood & Son, and Collard & Collard, the largest Piano Makers in Europe, have pronounced the finest made in the world. No radical changes have been made whereby the least experiment or risk of failure might be said to exist. Second only to the full Concert Grand, and vastly superior IN EVERY RESPECT to any Square or Upright Piano. We promise it without a doubt the best Parlor Piano known. To those purchasing, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, with the privilege of exchanging for any style of Piano sold by us. A large assortment of these Pianos at

A. REED & SONS,

Reed's Temple of Music,

81 Sixteenth-st.,

DEALERS IN

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,

LARGE STOCKS! CLOSE PRICES! FAVORABLE TERMS!

About March 1, will occupy our own building, corner Van Buren and Dearborn-st. Extension, until which time we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Hallet, Davis & Co. PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums Awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Sole Northwestern Agent,

Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

CANDIES.

Dyball's Candies.

A large assortment of CHOICE CANDIES, CHRISTMAS TREES, and TREE ORNAMENTS. A fine selection of FANCY BOXES, SURPRISES, &c., at

DYBALL'S,

278 WEST MADISON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK,
OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT,
CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all meat, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for ———."

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issues), please insert once.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A well-posted stationer able to take charge of the stationery department of a city book house. Address, with references, R 43, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOULDER BRACES.

DR. MARSH'S CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER BRACE will correct stooping and round shoulders. The very best shoulder braces made and applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, 302 Wabash-av.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices. JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Wholesale and Retail. D. W. BOSLEY & CO., 111 West Washington-st.

Creeping Dolls.

Wonderful they are. To be seen at No. 58 State-st., corner Eighteenth. Moving "Like a thing of life."

THE HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Grown in Favor—Its Former and Present Status in Puritandom.

New Year's—How It Was Observed by the Burghers of Nieuw Amsterdam.

Hints as to the Entertainment of Callers.

The Question of Presents—Articles for the Little Ones, for Gentlemen, and for Ladies.

The holidays are almost at hand, with their bitter-sweet memories, and, as they draw near, even the most care-worn face brightens,—the most querulous voice has a ring of gladness in it. Especially is this noticeable among the women one meets as they frequent the shops in search of holiday-presents, thus proving that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Very aptly too, for to give argues, to a certain extent, a full purse whence the offerings can be made, and a full purse is a very comfortable thing,—really, one might say, a blessed thing. Of late years, the habit of making presents at

CHRISTMAS

has grown into much greater favor than in the earlier part of this century. Christmas has always been a holiday at the South, and, in ante-surrender days, every house-servant and plantation hand was ready with his greeting of "Christmas-box," sure of receiving something from master and mistress. They had the entire week for a holiday, in which those who were hired out had the privilege of seeking new homes. Indeed, it was at times very difficult to get the ordinary house-labor performed, so generally was this custom accepted by all parties; but "*Nous avons changé tout cela.*"

New York, being cosmopolitan, and, with the South, having sundry English traditions, has always kept Christmas as a holiday, at least to the extent of closing her places of business and making merry for the time; but twelve years ago, in Boston, only three shops were closed on that day. This was done through the influence of one gentleman, who, by dint of earnest persuasion, induced two others to follow his example; but, among the pious little maxims instilled into our childish minds, were we not taught that—

Large oaks from little acorns grow?

And so now Bostonians close their shops, or, as we grandiloquently call them, "stores," and refrain from turning the honest penny on that day. They deserve a world of commendation, for are they not lineal descendants of those good old Puritans who braved unknown terrors for liberty of conscience, and proved their consistency by incontinently sending Roger Williams about his business as soon as he advanced ideas that differed from theirs? Only the same old struggle of might against right, or orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy is your doxy, which has rung its changes since the world began. These good people, then, who had out-protested the Protestants, and had sent the Church of England after its mother at Rome, were not to be caught in snares laid for them by the Scarlet Woman, the Babylonish Harlot,—anti-Christ himself perhaps. Their religion was a pure abstraction, consecrated by whitewashed walls, uncushioned pews, no fires nor ungodly fiddles, but surroundings that must have made every man, to say nothing of the women, pray most fervently, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." When or how the first idea dawned upon them that Christians might not be guilty of idolatry in showing some outward recognition of the day upon which the Man-God they professed to worship was born, we cannot say. It was, however, the non-Evangelical Churches that first adopted the festival, and the others have gradually followed, possibly upon the principle of the Methodists in regard to their church music; that the Devil shall not have all the good tunes, neither shall he have all the holidays. At all events, we have Christmas as an established holiday, and Christian and Pagan (have we any of the latter among us?), theorists and materialists, gain the advantage of the cessation from labor, the multifarious gift-enterprises, and the merry good-will which the season brings. Will the time ever come when we can afford to take the entire week for rest and recreation? Not, we fear, until the irrepressible Yankee has been mellowed by another century; and until then, we suppose, the 26th of December will see business resumed and carried on with unabated zeal until

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

This is the New Yorkers' special holiday,—his inheritance from the good old Dutch settlers; and, on this day, every mother's son of them dons his best store-clothes, and rushes forth to call upon every one he does want to see, and a great many that he does not. Immature beau and belle-dom are trusting to have long sums in addition to run up at night, aggregating calls made and received,—quantity, not quality, being the desideratum; while their elders, growing conservative with age, find their visiting list annually weeded of incidentals, until with gray hairs come the few old friends with whom one compares memories instead of hopes. It is a gracious custom, however, for it brings together people whom one does not wish to lose sight of altogether, and yet whose different avocations and interests may make intermediate visits more a trouble than a pleasure.

Vastly different, however, is Mamma in her velvet and Mademoiselle in her aerophane, from good old Frau Von Tromp, or Von Schaack, in the days when Wall street bounded aristocratic New York, or Nieuw Amsterdam, and Dutch luggers sailed up Broad street, while old Peter Stuyvesant had his country-seat out in his Bouerie, near where the Boston road branched off. Then Burgher Von Deutcher started on New Year's day, at the head of his family, and went to call on his friends and neighbors, leaving one member at home to receive any guests that might visit him. With Frau Von Deutcher at his side, and all his heirs and heiresses following,—*fac similes* in miniature of their elders,—he entered his neighbor's house. He probably did not present his card, nor did an Ethiopian or Hibernian show him to the drawing-room. He went straight to the old-fashioned, low-raftered kitchen, with flitches of bacon hung to the beams, and a wide-mouthed fire-place, whose back-log was drawn into position by horse-power. Here, while the fire crackled and blazed, and danced with glee, close to the embers stood the huge earthern jug filled with potent hot stuff, the secret of whose manufacture is among the lost arts; while it was balanced on the other side by a great pan of hot crullers, the aristocratic branch of the Pretzel family. The kiss of peace and good-will was solemnly passed around, the good cheer partaken of, and Mynheer, with his Frau and olive-branches, went on his way to the next friend's house. Such was the custom until New York covered the vast area south of Chambers street, and began to encroach upon the Collect. Then, as she grew in size, and there was less of New Amsterdam, and more of New York, in her local population, as the English residents around the Battery and in its vicinity grew in influence, the manner of visiting changed until we have indeed arrived at a widely-different form of reception. The custom has gradually spread to other cities; but the business portion of Boston do not recognize it, and still turn the honest penny on that day, or at least take account of stock. It obtains, however, among a few who are courageous enough to fly in the face of Puritanism, and give Satan a chance, which he is proverbially admitted to take advantage of when hands are idle. That the custom of

MAKING CALLS

has been abused, may have been, to a certain extent, true; but we doubt if thoroughly well-bred people have ever been victimized to any extent. In days of volunteer fire companies, these individuals may have called collectively upon some of their political pets; but office has its obligations as well as its emoluments, and the class of politicians who were subject to these raids were probably not mortally offended by them. In regard to making preparations for New Year's day, ladies, of course, will use their own judgment as the kind of refreshments they offer their guests. As they will be gentlemen, however, we would suggest that the substantial portion of the offering should be suited to masculine tastes. These do not usually crave sweets, except as far as the kiss of peace is concerned; this they sometimes partake of with apparent relish.

While, probably, no lady cares to make a waity waiter-girl of herself, still the custom of delegating all the Chatelaine's rights to a servant is hardly consistent with genuine hospitality. The best plan is to have the substantial portion of the feast spread in the dining-room, where servants can be in attendance to minister to such of the guests as care to seek it, while biscuit and wine, or coffee, should be offered in the drawing-room, so that the hostess can participate with her company in a trifle of the good cheer.

A fancy of late years has obtained to revive the old Arab custom, and eat bread and salt with one's guests. It is open to the objection—if objection it is—of producing unappeasable thirst; but it has been said that the gentlemen do not usually object to it on that account.

Having thus offered some limits as to the way in which guests may be entertained, we will consider the subject of

PRESENTS.

The ballad of "The Night Before Christmas" is a legend, Santa Claus a myth, and "the stockings that were hung by the chimney with care" are superseded by the Christmas-tree. The little materialist of 2 years will tell you with practical atheism, if you offer to suspend her hose near the register, that "there touldn't-nothin' tum down there;" and, moreover, no wooden-jointed doll of decidedly Dutch extraction would satisfy the æsthetic little women of to-day. They must have a young lady from Paris, dressed in the latest style of the *demi monde*; one that can walk and talk, and whose trosseau may cost a thousand dollars if you like. Probably these young ladies' parents did not have more than that a year to live on,—very possibly not as much; but the world moves.

Some of these little creatures, at times, develop curious tastes,—which can only be accounted for as inheritances from some long-defunct ancestors,—and absolutely find pleasure in playing at housekeeping. The toy-stores offer all the necessary appurtenances for this incongruous taste; but, unfortunately, mothers and nurses usually dislike "mussing" as thoroughly in their children as they do an assumption of the practical duties of housewifery themselves. It is rather a pity, as otherwise, with a little care and interest in the matter, these children, with their strange tastes, might be taught some good lessons, even in the nursery, and possibly develop a genius for that forgotten science which we buried with our mothers. Many a good lesson is learned in play; and while the neophyte will be very apt to have her early efforts at cookery suspected and inspected, a possible investigation into their contents made with such unsuitable articles as the tongs or poker, and, perhaps, in the end, the entire result cleared away by nurse in a passion, still we think that, even with all these *contretemps*, playing at housekeeping is better for our little ones than learning the Alpha of flirtation before they are out of the nursery, and reaching its Omega before their second decade. For the boys, there are toys to suit all ages, including tool-chests, from whose study they may graduate master-mechanics and inventors; blocks for young architects; and printing-presses for embryo journalists, who may thus have the pleasure of seeing their earliest inventions in type; games and puzzles of all kinds for the quieter ones, and books innumerable for the studious. These are but the briefest hints, for the brain absolutely grows giddy at the number and variety of objects shown for the amusement of the little ones.

Meantime, ladies, both old and young, are thinking what they shall bestow upon the

GENTLEMEN.

Father, brother, husband, and friend are to be thought of. Thousands of dainty hands are busy working unprofitable things, at which the donees will look with inexplicable faces, and wonder what they are to do with them. Horse-blankets are quite the thing, or a crochet-blanket for Adolphe's dog, or an impossible collar of embroidery and worsted-braid, which Fido cannot wear. All these are possible ways of disposing of surplus money and hours. A wife might embroider her husband a travelling-bag, especially if he never had business to call him away, as then she could take it and go herself. Slippers are a favorite gift, invariably too small, for which the fair donor has to bear the blame most unjustifiably, as no man under 70 was ever yet known to wear tight boots, or to tell within at least two sizes the number which would fit him. The unsuspecting damsel goes to work in good faith, believing that all such small vanities are the prerogative of her sex, to find out too late that a few of them may be placed to the credit of the masculine portion of the community.

A smoking-chair is usually accepted with thanks, especially if the box on top is filled with genuine Havanas, pure Latakia, or a finely-carved meerschaum. This a graceful piece of furniture, and has a cushioned seat, for which you may embroider a cover, and a box on the top of the handsomely carved back also has an embroidered cushion. The seat is just high enough for our elegant friend to sit astride, while the cushioned top is at the proper altitude for him to rest his elbows on while he indulges in the Nicotian luxury. The wood work should be handsomely carved, and the gentleman's monogram placed in the centre of the back. It is a very nice piece of furniture for the billiard-room, and here the enthusiastic amateur can sit at ease, in that before-mentioned charming attitude, and watch the game, while he makes those little side bets, of which he very properly says nothing to you. Give the dear creatures smoking-chairs by all means, then, and we will guarantee you the pleasure of playing at Sorosis in the drawing-room for as many evenings as you please. However, no doubt many women will have found out just the thing that their masculine freinds want, and often, no doubt, where the income is not counted by tens of thousands, procured it for him by denying themselves some little personal luxury. Then if he is brute enough not to receive it graciously, it is to be hoped that he will not live to see another Christmas.

How much easier it is for gentlemen to give presents to the

LADIES.

They do not labor under the erroneous impression that their own handiwork is the most valuable thing they can bestow; so they have only to consult the length of their purses, and purchase mementoes accordingly. With the wealthy, these may take the form of

JEWELS.

And what woman ever turned away indifferently from them? Alphonse may give his darling that splendid solitaire; Old Bilious can give his wife the full paruse she wants; and, if she is Mrs. Bilious No. 2, he very probably will. Diamonds are no longer set in the stereotyped vulgar cluster, but are in ovals, Maltese crosses, and various unique forms. Exquisitely carved cameos are surrounded by diamonds, the fine workmanship rivalling the lustre of the precious stones. Opals—the stones of misfortune, soft as moonbeams, but with a hidden fire at heart—challenge the non-superstitious buyer. Pearls, twisted into knots, wreaths, and flowers, or in solitary purity, make one unconsciously break the Tenth Commandment; while sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts arrest the wandering eye. Beautiful in themselves, they are rendered doubly attractive by the jeweller's skill. An entire set of coral, beautifully carved, including coronet, necklace, bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings, is not expensive at $500. Then come curious designs in gold, so varied that each taste might be suited. Next follow ornaments of shell and jet; and here let us suggest that every piece of bone or French gilt that is made into a spurious imitation of fine gold is by no means a jewel. This term is applicable only to precious stones, though we have heard the commonest circlet of bone, the most vulgar set of French gilt, denominated jewels; and most especially does this seem to be misapplied to ornaments for the ears. Opera chains have their long, twisted cable links, varied by intricate carvings, or curiously-wrought plates of gold; while lockets seem to have been made in every varied style the imagination can conceive. Bracelets are very broad bands, principally of dead gold, held by buckles or jewelled clasps. A gold cuff is also shown, fitting close at the wrist, but flaring at the top. These are for house-wear, over a close-fitting coat-sleeve. Crosses are slightly superseding lockets, or are worn in alternation with them. They are variously designed, and will be the principal ornament during Lent,—rendering the fair religieuse's *mea culpa*, much more efficacious, no doubt.

Before we leave this subject of jewels, let us remark that diamonds are not in good taste when worn in a public car or omnibus. Rings should never be worn under gloves. They destroy the fit of them at the first wearing. We suppose we must except the wedding-ring, and that other circlet without which no engagement is now considered binding. When, however, a glove is withdrawn in a public vehicle, to display half-a-dozen glittering rings, we wonder whether it is Anonyma advertising herself, or some woman decidedly "not to the manner born." Had she been, one of the first lessons that she would have learned would have been, that jewels, like raiment, have their proper time and seasons. Were her diamonds heirlooms, they would have remained locked in their cases until the evening dress was donned and they could be worn with propriety, and would be so thoroughly a part of her belongings that she would think no more of making a parade of them for the envying admiration of plebeian Mrs. Grundy than she would of appearing it her bridal toilette, or some other incongruous manner. Moreover, she would probably own her carriage, and not be reduced to the strait of riding in stage or horse-car, with a vivid sense of being in Purgatory. So, dear ladies, you see that, when you air your diamonds for the benefit of the *canaille*, you only prove that they are accidents of the hour, and were never worn by any fair ancestress in noble halls. Therefore, if your holiday presents are diamonds, keep them to wear on suitable occasions, and don't overload the dainty little hand with jewels, even at home.

The thousand-and-one other things that would be both appropriate and acceptable, we have not time to enumerate. For housekeepers, there are silver services in variety; novel designs in asparagus-forks, jelly-spoons, nut-picks, and the dishes that hold them; charming bisque and Parian figures; magnificent sets of Sevres china; beautiful jardinieres, with artificial birds among the artificial flowers, who sing an artificial song most monotonously,—very pretty until one is wearied of it, and then infinitely exasperating. All tastes may be suited,—the only requisite seeming to be, "Put money in your purse;" and, if it is in sufficient quantity, no doubt each and all of the various shopkeepers will be very glad to see you.

"FUN" AT HOOLEY'S.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Hooley, in starting his theatre, has decided, either from choice or necessity, to rely simply upon his stock company, and to dispense entirely with the aid of "stars." It is unnecessary to go into the merits of these rival systems, each of which has its advantages. This practice of "starring" enables the lovers of the theatre to see great actors, who would otherwise be apt to remain within the confines of particular cities, but, at the same time, it induces managers to make the "stars" the whole attraction of their places of amusement, and to make up their companies of under-paid and poor actors. It is, indeed, sometimes the case that "stars" of the second magnitude decline to play at theatres where a really good stock company is employed, fearing,—and not without reason,—lest comparison might show that they themselves were not such brilliant luminaries after all. They want foils, not efficient supporters. They wish to be the sole attraction. The actor of unquestioned eminence does not think thus, feeling that his own acting appears to more general advantage when he is well, than when he is poorly, supported. So managers, finding it is the "star" that draws, perceive they can make more money with a cheap than a good stock company, and a theatre-goer finds himself in the position of a man invited to a grand dinner, where the venison is admirable, but all the other dishes are detestable. The highest point of excellence is attained by getting a good "star" and a good general company. Next to that, in an artistic point of view, unquestionably, comes a good stock-company without "stars," where, while the entertainment may not be on a magnificent scale, yet it is neat, comfortable, and uniform. Of course, however, in every company there must be poor actors—at least in subordinate positions. They are learning their trade, and are to be dealt with very tolerantly, except when they are in positions which they are utterly incompetent to fill.

Mr. Hooley, then, has abjured "stars," and decided to let his company stand on its own merits, and for that he deserves credit. It must also be remembered that he began late in the year, when most actors had already made engagements, and that, if his material is, perhaps, poor in some points, it may be owing to the fact that his opportunities of making selections were limited.

The play of "Fun," which has amused the public a week, is one which plainly shows the crude and imperfect work of a novice. It is a succession of entertaining scenes, fashioned together without skill. It might have been the production of several hands, each one contributing an act, and leaving it to some one individual to make a sort of connection between them. As for the dialogue, it amounts to nothing. The plot is briefly as follows: On the morning of *Mr. Bankstock's* wedding day, while he is driving in the Park, his horse chews up the jockey-trimmed bonnet of some unknown lady. Soon after his return home, *Mrs. Jenkins*, the lady in question, calls at his house, with her cousin, *Maitland*, and demands that *Mr. Bankstock* shall replace the bonnet, so that its disappearance may not excite the suspicions of her jealous husband. While they are with *Mr. Bankstock*, the bridal party enters, and he is forced to hide his visitors in separate rooms. Pleading an engagement at a bank, he rushes off to a millinery store to get the bonnet, without which *Mrs. Jenkins* swears she will not leave his house, and discovers in its proprietor, *Clara Hopkins*, an old flame. The bridal party finds its way into the store, when the bookkeeper, *Quill*, is mistaken for a Justice of the Peace, and is hunted up and down by *Diggs*, the father-in-law, and his party. Finally, *Clara* informs the bridegroom that he can find the bonnet he wants at *Mrs. Doolittle's*. He goes there, is mistaken for Signor Mario, and, accepting the situation, claims as a reward for his services the bonnet. The father-in-law and his crowd follow him even there, and get happy on the supper which was prepared for *Mrs. Doolittle's* guests. At last *Bankstock* finds out that the bonnet had been given by *Mrs. Doolittle* to her niece, *Mrs. Jenkins*. Ignorant that this is the lady whose bonnet he destroyed, he calls at the house, and finds *Mr. Jenkins*, the jealous husband, who learns from him that his wife is at *Bankstock's* house. The wedding-party intrude here also. At last, *Diggs* and his escort go to *Bankstock's* house, force their way in, and attempt to carry off the wedding presents. While they are pitching them out of the window, a box burst open and reveals a bonnet. *Bankstock*, who comes up just then, identifies it. It is the one he is in search of, and was sent as a gift to the bride of his uncle. The police arrest the party, and carry them off, but *Bankstock* succeeds in delivering the bonnet to *Mrs. Jenkins* in time to save her from her husband's suspicions, and the curtain drops with a probability that the long-delayed marriage will soon take place.

It will be seen that the play is inartistic and full of palpable and unnecessary absurdities. The author, too, has resorted to some rather coarse situations to excite a laugh,—such as the appearance of several of the characters in their night-gowns; for Miss Johnson, like Mrs. Behn, "Fairly puts her characters to bed." There are several other things of this kind which had better have been omitted; and the entire play should have been revised by some one who is not a novice at the business.

This play, with its many imperfections, still holds out great opportunities to a smart and lively actor. It is unnecessary for him to know his lines. He may improvise whole scenes, provided only that he furnishes something as amusing as his original. The authoress may tear her hair and scream over the way in which her production is altered, but, to the public, it is a matter of perfect unconcern. They want to hear the best thing that they can, and they do not, and should not, care whether the actor or the playwright is the author. There is no reason why an actor should throw away a fair opportunity for a local allusion or hit, so that it is not dragged in by the ears. It is true that not all actors, like John Brougham, can make up their parts as they go along, limited only by the necessities of the situation; but if any one of Mr. Hooley's company can, here is the place for him to try himself. The opportunity has been neglected, however. The only local references are the old style ones, to wit: Calumet, Judge Banyon, the Bridewell and the Black Maria, and they are not worked in very happily, but look as if they were fastened on as with a nail.

Mr. John Dillon, who takes the part of *Bankstock*, is the principal feature of this play, not merely because he has the best character, but because he makes the most out of his part, which, generally speaking, the other actors fail to do. Nature did much for Mr. Dillon when she gave him, in perfection, the art of making faces. Were he to keep his mouth shut, the moods and mutations of his speaking countenance would make us laugh. Such an actor, with whom facial expression plays so prominent a part, is a godsend to the dealers in opera-glasses, for all who go to the theatre want to see Mr. Dillon fully as much as they want to hear him. Even so with John Wentworth.

But Mr. Dillon is good apart from his face. It is true that he sometimes talks too rapidly, so that it is difficult to catch what he is saying; but his voice and manner are generally easy and natural. He feels perfectly at home in the parts which he is in the habit of playing. He does not act; he talks. He is not on a stage; he is in his own room; he is not talking at the audience, but to the persons with whom he is conversing. It is like going out from the hot and stifling atmosphere of a close room into the open air, to leave the declamatory, forced talk of some actors and listen to the easy rattle of Mr. Dillon.

The defect, against which this gentleman should be most on his guard, is a tendency to lapse into something approaching to vulgarity or buffoonery, which excites the laughter of the crowd, but which repels people of breeding and of discernment. It is unnecessary for Mr. Dillon to cater to the tastes of the mob; he can make his reputation without it. He is not called upon to resort to the words "devil" or "damned" in order to please his hearers. When he calls upon *Mrs. Doolittle*, he is terribly at a loss what to do with his hat. He holds it now in one hand, now in the other, sometimes he places it on the floor, and sometimes hangs it on a chair. It is funny, though a little exaggerated; but it is out of place. *Mr. Bankstock* is not a country bumpkin, unused to the ways of the world, but he is a gentleman rich enough to be able to keep a servant, and not ignorant of the proper disposition of a hat. The play has inconsistencies enough without Dillon's aid.

Mr. Dillon's acting was even; he was not good here, and bad there, but was very uniform throughout the play. Still he was quite good in the scene where he meets his old sweetheart, the milliner, and accedes to all her demands, a speedy marriage included. His display of affection at the close is a little stagey; but that may pass. He is popular; but to preserve that popularity he must be careful to remember that a low comedian even should behave like a gentleman.

Mr. J. W. Blaisdell is set down on the programme as *Horace Maitland*—"very loud." He is the cousin of *Mrs. Jenkins*, and escorts her when she visits *Bankstock* to have her bonnet replaced. Mr. Blaisdell, being in many respects an artless child of nature, has taken his instructions to be "very loud" as meaning that he must speak in a loud and violent tone of voice, and this he faithfully does. Of "loudness" in its slang sense Mr. Blaisdell knows nothing, and, if he did, he is essentially incapable of reproducing it. I would as soon think of ordering *Mrs. Haller* to play a part in the Lydia Thompson troupe as to request this solemn gentleman to be "loud." Mr. Blaisdell is always associated in my mind with funeral processions, mourners with crape, dead marches, undertakers, and things of that sort. He is as prosy and sober as the good boy in a Sunday School book. The boy Dillon was an arrant scapegrace; he played truant; he made faces at his teacher, and set his schoolmates laughing. The boy Blaisdell knew by heart 500 texts and a score of hymns; his teacher patted him on the head, and called him "dull, but industrious."

Substantially, Blaisdell figures in but one scene, and that with Dillon, when the contrast makes him all the more sombre. He is dressed,—being "very loud,"—in a military rig, a coat of blue, with three rows of brass buttons in front. This is a local play, says the programme, with local characters. So why could not Blaisdell, instead of putting on a coat which is familiar to Chicago playgoers as having been worn by a Commodore in the navy, by a Colonel of Lincolnshire Yeomanry, and a Captain of an East India Regiment of Foot, have attired himself in the loud and local costume of the Ellsworth Zouaves? He could have figured as one of the Mulligan Zouaves in Erin's green, or he could have donned the dress of the members of the company of colored soldiers. Think of the wealth of local costume he had to draw on, and yet he is satisfied to put on this alien and inappropriate uniform. During the scene Mr. Blaisdell is in a passion, which he neatly typifies by keeping on his hat, although Dillon and Miss Selden, who plays *Mrs. Jenkins*, are present. To deepen the impression upon Dillon's mind caused by the menacing attitude of the hat, he folds his arms across his breast and strides back and forth—the Blaisdell stride. It is easy for any one to fancy the emotions which would be raised in his own bosom by the intrusion of a stranger who insisted on remaining covered and strutting up and down with his arms crossed. But, in spite of the hat and the stride, it was still Blaisdell, and not *Horace Maitland*,—"very loud." It was a peaceful, quiet, demure Quaker, setting out to bully a man; and, notwithstanding the suppositious black side whiskers, the uniform, the hat, the walk, and the voice, it was still Old Broadbrim. It was *Simon Pure* trying to pass off as *Colonel Feignwell*. It was the ass in the lion's skin. The part is not much, but, such as it was, Mr. Blaisdell failed utterly in it, in dress and in talk. There is no character in the play which he can take. There is a play I saw once, in which one of the *dramatis personæ* came out in sable garb and lugubriously remarked, soliloquizing:

"Behold the wretched thing that was Alfonso."

It is my impression that Mr. Blaisdell would come in pat, just there.

Mr. Padget is *David Diggs*—"a florist." Since there is no mention in the play of his business, he is compelled to carry around with him a pot of myrtle as a sign thereof. Were *Mr. Diggs* a saloon-keeper, he would, of the same rule, carry a lager-beer mug. I had seen Mr. Padget play some years ago, and expected to find that he had improved since then, but in this play, at least, he showed no signs of it. If there has been any change, it has been for the worse. It is possible, that, like too many actors, he has become satisfied with himself, sees no necessity for further study, and intends to keep on copying himself. It would be unfortunate were this so, for Mr. Padget can, if it pleases him, be a good actor. The part of *Diggs* is made funny by putting tight boots on him, of which he is eternally complaining, and by making him drunk in one scene. He roams around with his escort of wedding guests from house to house, and is constantly telling Dillon that "this match is broken off." He is armed with a stick, as well as with a pot of myrtle, and whenever he gets angry with his son-in-law he brandishes this stick after the traditional stage fashion. But Dillon, being used to it, does not wince a bit. This choleric old man, also insists upon keeping on his hat in those places where it should be removed; but then a man with a flower-pot in one hand, and a large stick in the other, cannot perhaps be expected to pay strict attention to the proprieties. It is true that the material Mr. Padget is given to work on does not amount to much, but he might make more out of it than he has done. He is more of a stage father than of a real one. I know no parent around Chicago who would venture to talk to a grown-up daughter as *Diggs* does to his.

Miss Emma Cline, who is *Clara Hopkins*, "the proprietor of the Madison street millinery store," is pert, saucy, pretty, affected, and provocative. When Dillon rushes into her place in search of a bonnet, she recognizes him as an old sweetheart who had made many promises six months before, and had then suddenly left her. So, at first she scolds him, and then finally makes up with him. She waggles her blonde head too much, and is too fond of looking directly at the audience, and of playing at them; and she is too much given to affectedly dashing back and forth; but she scolds and pouts as if she had practised on others than Dillon, and with success. She is not at all dignified about it; but that is proper. She does it just about as the woman she represents is in the habit of doing it. Her scene with Dillon is the best acted in the whole play, and it is a pity that she is not allowed to appear elsewhere. But she must learn the hard task of ceasing to ogle the audience, and of being a little less self-conscious.

Mr. Arnold appears as *Mr. Jenkins*, who is described on the programme as "a jealous brute of a husband," and these rather vague sailing directions constitute the sole guide he has as to how he shall behave. Mr. Arnold is first seen as the jealous husband, with his head wrapped up in a cloth, and his feet in a bath-tub. He is evidently suffering from a bad cold. The girl brings in a kettle of hot water, and much of the humor, just here, depends upon the pouring of this very hot water, by the maid and by Dillon, into the foot-tub. Some of the audience were dissatisfied,—notably so, one young lady in front of me, who seemed to have come from Thornton or Niles, since there was no real water. The kettle was manifestly empty, and the imperceptible fluid poured from it made a most invisible steam. It was probably owing to a desire to represent the absent-mindedness, which we all know is caused by jealousy, that Mr. Arnold attempted to bathe his feet without taking off his stockings, and it was, perhaps, owing to the same absent-mindedness that the stockings in question looked as if they belonged to his wife. When he had learned from Dillon that *Mrs. J.* was in that individual's house, he at once became fully possessed of the fiend jealousy, and, flopping down on his knees, remarked "r-r-r-revenge! tr-r-r-raitoress!" That is to say, at this point, Mr Arnold was silly, or tried to rush into a broad burlesque, which is uncalled for there. He spoiled that which he could, if he pleased, make a very effective scene. Then, too, at the close, when he finds his wife, and discoverers that his suspicions are unfounded, he wastes his opportunities, and makes a dry and ineffective thing out of it. It is a reconciliation according to the stage rules, however. He embraces her according to regulations, and gives her the orthodox number of slaps on the back with the right hand. Whenever we walk along the streets and observe a lady whose dress is rather dingy between the shoulders, we always jump at the conclusion that she has been going through with a reconciliation, and that her husband was in such a hurry he did not stop to wash his hands.

Mr. Woodfield, according to that invaluable programme, but for which one would often be a loss to tell who is who, is *Augustus* [illegible]—"one of the *beau monde*." All that he has to do is to talk a little with *Mrs. Doolittle*, and to mistake Dillon, when he enters, for Signor Mario. This member of the *beau monde* exposes himself by talking about "Eyetalia" and "Ma-ry-oh." His dress is all right, but otherwise he is far from perfect. He is unaccustomed to fashionable parlors, and has not yet learned what to do with his legs. When talking with Dillon, he does not carry on a polite conversation, but is stiff and unnatural. He had better imitate the ease of his colleague, or watch some gentlemen engaged in talking, and see how they do it.

Miss Emma Stowe is *Betty*—"a chocolate-colored chambermaid." But she perplexed several people by disobeying her instructions, and not being chocolate-colored at all. In a play like this, where the actors are known by their labels, they must be careful to keep them on or great confusion ensues, and things get fearfully mixed up in the minds of the hearers. Sometimes she talked as stage colored chambermaids are expected to, and sometimes she did not, which added still more to the bewilderment of the audience.

Mr. Russell Soggs is *Mr. Quill*, the bookkeeper in the millinery store, who is mistaken for the Squire, and is chased by the wedding guests, he rushing around with a red flannel shirt and drawers in his hands, which he is trying to get a chance to put on. This, you see, constitutes a peculiarly comic situation. Finally, he succeeds in struggling into his shirt, but since it is necessary to preserve the decencies, he puts it on over his white one, which does not appear to help him much, since he wanted a change because the ones he had on were soaked with perspiration. Mr. Soggs is unable to make anything out of his part beyond what is in it, to-wit: coarse drollery, but that does not prove that he cannot play something else well.

Abraham Slowgo, as personated by Mr. Wilson, may or may not be a local character. Persons dressing like this individual may be discovered by diligent search in the recesses of the rural towns of Cook County, but certainly not near Chicago. This deaf old individual, who appears once wrapped up in a cotton sheet, which an indulgent audience consent to take for a night-gown, has very little to do except to stump around, and talk in a loud voice. Mr. Wilson's investigations having shown him that all deaf people talk loudly, in order that they may hear themselves. In the first scene, *Mr. Slowgo* is required to laugh, which he does with that peculiar cackle which an actor supposes is appropriate in an old man rallying some one about a woman. Still, Mr. Wilson is not as bad as Mr. Blaisdell, and it is necessary to see him in some other part to get an idea of what is really in him.

Miss Marie Louise, as *Grace*, has a very simple part, where she is required to do little but wriggle, and complain that a pin is sticking her in the back. The play makes *Grace* a simpleton, and Miss Marie Louise does and says nothing to dispel the illusion. In order that it may be known who she is, and that she is about to be married by a Justice of the Peace, she wears a bridal veil, and in all her peregrinations, walking and riding, indoors and outdoors, she holds on to her distinguishing mark as faithfully as her father to his pot of myrtle.

Miss Kate Meek, as *Mrs. Doolittle*, the fashionable lady, was perhaps well enough, though she did not quite talk like the person she assumed to represent. Of her, and of Miss Selden, who took the part of *Mrs. Jenkins*, one may say in the language of a Police Justice, "sentence suspended."

Mr. Webber, as *Abe*, the servant, does better in the first scene, when talking with *Betty*,—the person who ought to be chocolate-colored but is not,—than further on, where he tells Dillon how *Mrs. Jenkins* is carrying on at his house. Here he is horrible—"mere sound and fury, signifying nothing." He should learn to tell his tale with something approaching reality, and not to be forced and unnatural.

Mr. Barney figures as *Robin*,—"a stupid lout," and he does it, unrelentingly and unmercifully. Whether *Robin* gets angry since *Bankstock* is not ready to wed his cousin Grace, whether he boohoos, or whether he tumbles down on his knees, and sees queer sights through a key-hole, he is essentially stupid. The play makes *Robin* a lout, but Mr. Barney succeeds in gilding refined gold.

The most deplorable feature of this play was its motley collection of wedding guests, who said nothing, of course, but who traipsed around with *Mr. Diggs*. Some of them were muffled up to the chin, and others paraded with bare necks and short sleeves; but they all agreed in wearing the same dejected and hapless air as that celebrated Wedding Guest who was tackled by the Ancient Mariner. They marched around or ran about after *Diggs* as if engaged in the familiar game of "Follow my leader." I imagine that when Hooley wants these people, he sends a note to Frank Wentworth, stating that he is hard up for wedding guests, and asking him if he will be so kind as to lend him half a dozen chambermaids, promising to return them in good order in a couple of hours. Mr. Wentworth, of course, politely complies. When the Sherman House opens, it is probable that the guests of that hotel will be puzzled by the likeness between Mary and Kate, who do the chamber work on their respective floors, and two of the ladies who figure in some parlor scene at Hooley's. How these deluded individuals will prattle about this "striking resemblance," after the play is over!

Would it not be well for Mr. Hooley, who had "real art paintings" in one scene, to adopt a suggestion recently made, and have "real ladies" for wedding guests and parlor dummies? There is no difficulty about securing them. There are plenty of women in Chicago who would be delighted at the mere idea of appearing on the stage, even if they had not a word to say, and they would gladly rig themselves out in their best attire. Then the stage parlor would begin to look natural, and it would be filled with persons who know how to sit, to walk, and to look pretty. Then fancy the changed appearance of the programme, which would read:

First Wedding Guest—Miss A—h C—d, of Wabash avenue.

Second Wedding Guest—Miss E—f G—h, a West Side belle.

Third Wedding Guest—Mrs. L—m N—o. Will appear in her beautiful wedding dress.

And so on, *ad infinitum*. How it would draw! As every beau, friend, and relative of a High School graduate is present on commencement day, so the whole retinue of a fashionable young lady would follow her to Hooley's, not as dead-heads, but as profitable paying members of society, and all Mr. Hooley would have to do would be to gather the increase.

Yet, with all these drawbacks, one can spend a pleasant evening by listening to "Fun" at Hooley's. The pleasure would be greater, however, if some other play were given, or if the present one were remodelled. ****

LOVE'S TEST.

When the way is rough, and the clouds are dark
In the bended sky above me,
Will the friends who gathered in other days
Still gather around and love me?
Will they help me on with cheery words,
As I strive with brave endeavor?
Will they tighten the links of Friendship's chain
That Adversity's hand would sever?
If so, I can welcome the gathering gloom
With a shout of heartfelt defiance,
And thank the misfortune that makes more strong
The bond of our blessed alliance.

When Sorrow has faded my blushing cheek,
And Time left its pencilled traces,
Will the lovers who plead for a smile or a word,
Still claim in my heart their places?
When silver is threading my nut-brown hair,
And the freshness of Youth has left me,
When the Autumn of Life has with merciless hand,
Of sunshine and blossoms bereft me,
Will they love me then for myself alone,
For the beauty that never can perish?
Then welcome the death of the Summer-flowers,—
Immortelles alone I cherish.

In the darkening way, once the gathering gloom,
And the trial sharp, I glory;
In the pallid cheek, and the care-lined brow,
And the sun-lit locks grown hoary,—
In the speeding of riches that took them wings,—
In sorrow, and pain, and losses,—
Since they are but furnace-fires that try
My gold from its dimming drosses,
Oh! the storm may sweep in its wildest wrath,
And the sky grow black above me,
I can bear the fiercest pang that comes,
If the friends stand firm that love me.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

A Spanish View of English Manners.

To the Editor of the London Daily News.

SIR: In the last issue, dated Nov. 17, of the *Eco de Ambos Mundos*, a Spanish journal of great ability, published twice a month in London, for circulation among the Spanish-speaking populations of Europe and America, I find the following paragraph, which I think it only right, by means of your pages, to introduce to a wider circle of readers: "We are in London. A man falls to the ground seized with an apoplectic fit. Immediately one, then another, by and by a crowd of persons draw near and gather round him. 'I bet fifty guineas,' says one, 'that he doesn't live twenty minutes.' 'Five that he will recover,' says another. 'Six that he will not last ten minutes,' exclaims a third. Spectators multiply. Bets increase. A doctor arrives, and wishes to apply a flask of cordials to the mouth of the sick man. 'Sir,' exclaims one of the persons present, 'the help of science is not admitted.' 'Why?' 'We have several bets on.' The sick man continued in convulsions, and in seven minutes expired. The spectators unanimously exclaimed, 'He has won his fifty guineas!'"

LONDON.

The Atlantic Cable—Cyrus Field and His "Thanksgiving."

Brigand Literature—"Black Besses," "Dare-Devil Dicks," and "Bloody Buccaneers."

Extinction of Famous Families—The Art of Advertising.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1872.

MR. CYRUS FIELD'S "THANKSGIVING."

Mr. Cyrus Field's heart is swelling in his bosom to-night. This is a real Thanksgiving-Day for him. He is master of the situation. The wheel of Fortune has thrown out a golden prize, and his paths run over with fulness. On all sides are congratulations. But, while Mr. Field is feasting Premiers and flashing his own speeches across the ocean, I will pluck him by the sleeve for a moment, and say one or two matter-of-fact things.

Before the Atlantic cable was successfully laid, there were few London journalists who were not familiar with the little figure, and the restless features, of Cyrus Field. He was possessed with a great idea, and it seemed to deprive him of leisure. He was the American type of the Wandering Jew. How many times did he cross the Atlantic? I forget, but the world has been told of it very often; and, each time he arrived, he was a visitor at some of the newspaper offices. "Here's Cyrus Field again, with his cable crotchet," was a frequent expression. All credit to him for his faith, and for his good-humored tenacity. He gained his object. The press supported him warmly, and, by means of its aid, he was able to go on with his useful schemes. Well do some of us remember his pleadings. "This is not an undertaking for mere profit. Of course we shall try to get a slight percentage on our outlay; but the thing is to get rapid and cheap communication between the two countries. I care for nothing else. I want the British merchant to be able, for a few shillings, to hold his daily intercourse with his American brethren; I want the newspapers to get daily intelligence as though they were on the same continent; and particularly do I want to see the poor Irish emigrant able to satisfy himself of the welfare of those at home, whom he loves." Yes; such was the burden of the strain. Now am I dreaming?—was it whispered by a lover of satire?—or was I really told that the same Cyrus Field, on being questioned this week about the exorbitant character of the charges, replied: "My dear ——, you don't suppose we started the Atlantic cable as a matter of sentiment. All our concern in it is a money one, and what we wanted was not fine feelings, but a good percentage. We are going to have 10 per cent permanently; but, after we have got together a large reserve fund, and made another cable or two, if there is still a surplusage over the 10 per cent, we may apply that to a reduction of the tariff." Those, I am assured, were the words; but the quiet smile, the look of pity upon those who thought that something else was due from so great a monopoly,—these cannot be transferred to paper. Consequently, the spectacle of Cyrus Field talking of the blessings of the cable is a little irritating. No blame to him, but only let his role be understood. Don't let him get the credit of being a sort of telegraph Peabody. There is a notion here, and perhaps on your side of the Atlantic, that Mr. Field is the supporter of the popular claim for cheaper messages. Not a bit of it. He is one of the staunchest opponents of a reduction, though this may not be apparent in his public deliverances.

How long will the two countries endure this gigantic tax? The existing monopolists hold their ground. Directly a new organization is above water they buy it up. But something should be done. To the press they are indifferent. Although the circumstances under which newspapers are placed militate against the use of condensation by cypher, the companies make no reduction. The journals pay 4 shillings a word, as every one else does. And for this we have greatly to thank Mr. Cyrus Field. Give him all the reputation he deserves for courage, tact, and determination; but it is credulous to imagine that these were called out by any stronger motive than that which is so powerful with most of us, viz.: a desire to do the best for Number One.

BRIGAND LITERATURE.

At intervals, the police are instructed to make a raid upon the shops at which the worst engravings and literature are sold; and they have succeeded in all but clearing the street in the Strand which was once devoted to such commerce. But a kindred evil escapes them, and cannot be summarily dealt with, unless the "liberty of printing" is restricted. Under the pretence of cultivating a taste for art, two journals bring out engravings in which the sensual passions are pandered to by the representation of female figures in half-dress. Twice the conductors have been prosecuted; but they generally contrive to keep within the letter of the law. Equally mischievous is the class of criminal romance. Three firms are now engaged in publishing the largest proportion of this species of literature of the present time. Their names are, "The News-Agents' Publishing Company;" Mr. Harrison, Salisbury Court, Fleet street; and Mr. Henry Vickers. I subjoin a list of the publications issued by the News-Agents' Publishing Company. Their titles are indicative of the nature of their contents. These are: Spring-Heeled Jack, the Terror of London; Wild Will, or the Pirates of the Thames; Hounslow Heath, and Its Moonlight Riders; Dare-Devil Dick, the Boy King of the Smugglers; The Poor Boy of London, or Driven to Crime; Admiral Tom, King of the Boy-Buccaneers; The Wild Boys of London, or the Children of the Night; Moonlight Jack, or the King of the Road; Red Ralph, or the Daughter of the Night; The Boy Detective, or the Crimes of London; Black Rollo, the Pirate King, or the Dark Woman of the Deep; The Confessions of a Ticket-of-Leave Man, being a sequel to Lion-Limb, the Boy-King of the South Sea Islands; The Young Apprentice, or the Watchwords of Old London.

Mr. E. Harrison's list contains: Black Bess, or the Knight of the Road; Blueskin; and The Black Highwayman.

The Temple Publishing Company, Essex street, Strand, publish: Starlight Nell, the Queen of the Highwaymen, or the Red Rovers of Hounslow Heath; Captain Macheath; Tom Turpin; and The Boy Pirate, or Life on the Ocean.

Mr. H. Vickers issues: The Life and Career of a London Errand-Boy; and Lively Adventures of a Young Rascal, by John Bennett, editor of the *Police Record*.

H. Lea, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster Row, publishes The Boy Brigand, or the Dark King of the Mountains.

There are thirty publications, in all, of the Black Bess stamp, among which it has the most important circulation. There is a great mass of literature often classified with these by different writers, but examination discovers that its worst faults are silliness and worthlessness,—qualities which it shares in common with much that is sold at a far higher price, and read by "highly respectable" people. Mr. Francis, who has devoted much labor and consideration to this subject, has exploded the fallacy that the criminal class of serial novels has a large sale. He states that they have an average weekly circulation of 7,000 each; and that this estimate includes the circulation of Black Bess, which is calculated to be 30,000. The total issue is, therefore, 210,000, or, as he estimates, 290,000 less than the weekly issue of one of our newspapers. A comparison with the better literature of our day, they have not much popularity, but they are not very mischievous.

EXTINCT FAMILIES.

Not many evenings ago, I heard a distinguished American deplore the extinction of so many of the old families in the States. Those, he said, which had not died out were but too often represented only in the workhouse. I could not give him a list on the spot, but the extinction of the descendants of the Englishmen who have been most conspicuous for extraordinary intellectual power is equally remarkable. It almost appears true that, "When a human race has given birth to its bright consummate flower, it seems commonly to be near its end." There is not now living a single descendant, in the male line, of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron, or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sydney, of Sir Walter Raleigh, of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Nelson, Addison, Swift, Johnson, Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan, Canning, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, John Kemble, or Edmund Kean. On the other hand, the mediocre are perpetuated. Of the 570 Peers and Peeresses now existing, two-thirds are of ancient lineage, and one-third owe their coronets to their own or their immediate progenitors' personal services. As to the first, it is in all the same story. On the spoils of the Saxons arose the Norman Baronage; the confiscations that followed the early Baronial wars gave origin to the Plantagenet Lords; and the estates forfeited in the contests of the Roses enabled the Tudor Kings to establish a nobility of their own. Then came monastic spoliation, and the seizure of the enormous property of the Church to endow a new, and to enrich what remained of the old aristocracy. The Civil War ruined many a Cavalier, and transferred his lands to a rich merchant or a successful lawyer, and then the new proprietor was enabled possibly, in due course, to reach the House of Lords. The "creations" of later times have been generally made from the country gentleman of landed importance. The Barings were great land-owners before Lord Ashburton got his title; and Mr. James Lloyd, the banker, was the proprietor of great estates before he gained admission to the House of Lords. By the way, as to Church property, the Russells profited more than any others by the confiscations. The late Lord Carlisle once said that the Duke of Bedford might throw £200,000 a year into the flames, and yet keep up his country-seat of Woburn.

The house of Sutherland, which possesses probably, at this time, the largest landed estate in the Three Kingdoms, rose to its Ducal position through the accumulation of property acquired by inter marriages. Fortunate marriages of almost every generation since the time of Charles I. have made them what they are.

HOW TO ADVERTISE A CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

I do not for a moment insinuate that you at Chicago are in want of a hint as to the methods of advertising, but you may like to see how your chiefs in the art are humbly followed at a distance here. The following, just issued as a circular, and distributed far and wide, by the proprietors of the *Graphic*, is decidedly a novelty here:

190 STRAND, LONDON, Nov. 28, 1872.

MY DEAR PUBLIC: Pray don't think me a bore if I try and explain what we are preparing for you at Christmas.

If it would be possible to get you to vote who should write our Story this year, I believe the majority would say, "For a good novel, give me *Charles Reade*." Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Reade has written a Tale entitled, "*The Wandering Heir*." Perhaps you may think it has something to do with the Tichborne case, but I assure you, upon my honor, *it has not*. Finding that Mr. Reade could not finish his story in thirty columns of small type, we have decided to give an additional sheet of four pages. It will be illustrated by eleven pages of engravings by some of our most talented artists. Don't let me forget *the Print*. I hope and believe you will think it *worthy of a frame*. You may recollect a very beautiful picture, in this year's Royal Academy, of the children of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Bauerle. Well, attracted by this, I asked the painter to paint a picture for the special purpose of engraving. He has done so; and, when you see "*Happy Christmas Time*," although it is a childish subject, *don't* stick it up in the nursery, or throw it on one side, *because it's cheap*. And, talking of cheapness, the publisher (who is at my elbow) wishes me to remind you that the price of the whole number and print is *one shilling*, and I fancy I heard him murmur something about ORDERING IT EARLY.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
THE MANAGER OF THE GRAPHIC.

P. S.—The following little performance on our own trumpet may be of interest to our well-wishers: The respective sales for our Christmas numbers have been as follows: 1869, 30,000; 1870, 120,000; 1871, 200,000; 1872—*we shall be prepared*!!!!

Nor, while on the topic of advertising, should the ingenious tradesman who sends out the subjoined be forgotten:

LIVINGSTONE!!!

While all England is ringing with his name, and his countrymen are eager to do him honor, he is only able to continue his researches through the large-hearted liberality of a devoted friend; neither to the Government nor to the Geographical Society, but to Mr. JAMES YOUNG, the well-known inventor of PARAFFIN OIL, belongs the honor of enabling Livingstone to undertake his present labors.

JAMES FENN,
(Sole Agent for Young's Oil since 1855), "Post Office," Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
SEASON 1871—1872.

	Per gallon.
Young's No. 1 Paraffin	[illegible]
Young's Refined Crystal Oil	[illegible]

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

The void in the heart does not accommodate itself to a proxy.

—Music never dies, being like love, an emanation of Deity, and hence immortal.

—The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable, with interest, about thirty years after date.

—Out of unregulated will springs passion; out of passion gratified springs habit; out of habit unrestrained springs necessity.

—It is the good we have not done, and not positive evil, that keeps us from our possession of happiness.

—Happiness signifies a gratified state of all the faculties.

With health, man can accomplish almost anything he wills; but, without it, he is like a giant bound, helpless.

Humanity is but a man who lives perpetually and learns continually.

There is the light of experience in oneself or others, so that no man need sin.

The immortality of Grecian art sprang from its truth to the highest life of its time, and from its ministry to that life.

Brutes no more comprehend the ways of men than man comprehends the ways of Providence.

All things of the universe are interlinked, and doubtless act and react upon each other in many ways that Science has not begun to conjecture.

—Every young man that breaks laws in the use of himself, is taking beforehand the treasures that are stored for his old age.

—There are many who think that authority and its ally, compulsion, are the sole agencies by which human beings can be controlled.

—The reasons for our likes and dislikes, our attachments and antipathies, few of us can give; but they no less exist, and are rarely without warrant.

—When a man reasons for victory, and not for truth in the other soul, he is sure of just one ally,—that is the Devil.

—I hold it as a part of Christian duty to redeem amusements from immorality and evil tendencies.

—Long absences extinguish all the false lights, though not the true ones. The lights are dead in the banquet-room of yesterday; but a thousand years hence, and the stars we look upon to-night will burn as brightly.

—Human beauty is the highest, only it must express high things, or at last one turns from it.

—When we really hate evil itself, and not merely the personal inconvenience it entails, nothing is so instructive to us as compassion for its victims.

—With spiritual culture as with material, it is the deep subsoiling, and not the mere surface scratching, that produces results.

—From conscience we derive faith, and, like two blind men, they cast themselves groping in the dark, and arrive ultimately at God.

—The Japanese thrust a gritty mould into the shell of the oyster, which checks its growth slowly. But, when the bloodless thing is dead, they find in the shell a pearl in the likeness of one of their gods. There is such a mould thrust somewhere into the lives of us—human oysters—if we only knew how to make use of it.

BARBAROSSA.

Translated from the German.

Frederic Barbarossa,
The Emperor of old,
In his deep-buried castle,
A magic spell doth hold.

To death he hath not yielded;
Still is he living there;
He, in his hidden castle,
Sits sleeping in his chair.

Down with him he hath taken
The glory of the land,
And he will bring it with him;
The time is near at hand.

Of ivory carved rarely
Is Barbarossa's chair;
Of marble is the table
On which he leans him the[illegible]

His beard it is not flaxen,—
It is of flaming red,—
Grown through the marble
On which he rests his he[illegible]

He nods as in light slum[illegible]
His eyes, half-open,
At times, long silence
He beckons to a [illegible]

And bids the dwarf [illegible]
"Forth from th[illegible]
And see if st[illegible] ll the
About the mo[illegible]

For, if the [illegible]
Still ling[illegible]
Then must I f[illegible]
A century, spell-bo[illegible]

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. C. COLLINS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, December 22, 1872.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster of Chicago resigned his office one day last week, and certified that the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Squires, was an honest and faithful officer, thoroughly competent; a man of great experience, having discharged the active duties of the place for eight years and more; that the office, in the extent of its business, was the second in the country, and calling for the largest experience and greatest fitness. These facts were personally brought to the knowledge and attention of the President.

Just one month previously, the Postmaster at Philadelphia resigned, and he in like manner recommended his Assistant, Mr. Fairman, as a competent and trustworthy officer, who had had three or four years' experience, and suggested that such experience was an important consideration. Governor Hartranft, and two hundred of the leading Republican politicians of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Senator Cameron and several members of Congress, visited the President in a body, and formally asked the appointment of one Mr. Trueman, a Republican, of Philadelphia. The appointment was asked in the name of the whole Republican party of Pennsylvania, which had just given the President 137,000 majority. They urged every party consideration in favor of having Mr. Trueman appointed. After hearing the delegation, the President made his reply, in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: I do not well see how it would be proper for me to set aside the rules and regulations of the Civil Service. I some time ago determined to enforce them on every proper occasion. I think this to be suitable. Two candidates for this office are presented, both Republicans; one of them, Mr. Fairman, has been employed by the office for some time, and I am fully satisfied that he is competent to discharge the duties of Postmaster. I would like to grant your request, but I cannot conscientiously set these rules aside.

Silenced completely by the President's declaration, that "it would not be proper" for him to set aside the rules and regulations of the Civil Service, now having the authority of law; and that he had "determined to enforce them on every proper occasion," the Committee withdrew, not venturing a remonstrance when the President announced, "I CANNOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY SET THESE RULES ASIDE." It will be seen that in that case both Fairman and Trueman were Republicans; but Fairman had been employed as Assistant Postmaster for a considerable time, and, under the Civil Service rules, was entitled to promotion.

The coincidence in the case of the Chicago Post Office with that of the Philadelphia one is remarkable. In each case the Postmaster has resigned. In each case the Assistant Postmaster was a man every way qualified, by long experience and by unquestionable capacity and integrity. In each case the Post Office Department could certify to the fidelity of the Assistant, who generally is, in such cases, the Postmaster in all matters of detail. In each case the Assistant was a Republican. In each case the opposing applicant was a Republican, and one without any knowledge or experience in postal business. The rules and regulations of the Civil Service were as much the law in Chicago as in Philadelphia. The President's determination to enforce those rules extended equally to "every proper occasion."

He told the Pennsylvanians that, however much he would like to grant their request, he could not "conscientiously set these rules aside." But, in the case of the Chicago Post Office, he has put the rules aside; he has abandoned his determination to enforce them, by appointing Mr. John McArthur Postmaster.

It must, of course, remain a mystery why the President, in these two exactly similar cases, has adopted the most contrary policy. How could the President refuse to the 137,000 majority of Pennsylvania, supposing them to be correctly represented by Hartranft & Co., the appointment of Trueman, when the only objection was that, by the rules of the Civil Service, Fairman was to be promoted, and at the demand of perhaps less than half a dozen men in Chicago could appoint McArthur, thereby setting aside the rules which, as he told Hartranft, he had determined to enforce upon every proper occasion? Why was it that the President could not "conscientiously" appoint Trueman, and yet, under precisely similar circumstances, could appoint McArthur? Trueman was a Republican, and was McArthur any more? Trueman was competent, and with a fair personal record; McArthur had no more to commend him. Fairman and Squires had the same recommendations, Squires being probably the strongest. Both were equally protected by the rules which the President declared he could not conscientiously set aside. Why, therefore, was the action in the two cases so different?

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that if the President chooses to go back upon his own word, in the face of the whole people, there is no help for it. He was under no obligation in law to adopt the Civil Service rules prescribed by the Curtis Commission. Having adopted them, and having twice declared his purpose to enforce them, he is still under no obligation in law to keep his promise. But he is under a moral obligation, the consequences of which he cannot evade, for he will forfeit the respect of all those who believe that a promise once made should be either fulfilled, or that a satisfactory reason should be given for its nonfulfillment. The demands of a few politicians will not be accepted as satisfactory reasons. Their opposition was [illegible], and taken into the account before the [illegible] was made.

[illegible]nt examination of General Sherman, [illegible] British and American Claims Commission, [illegible] some new light upon the burning of [illegible] C., which General Sherman, in his [illegible] charged to Wade Hampton. The [illegible]ays, in his testimony, that he and his [illegible] were "exasperated" by Wade Hampton's firing into their camp near Columbia. In his testimony, he also admits the authenticity of certain correspondence between him and General Halleck, in which the latter asked for vengeance on Charleston, to which General Sherman replied that "the Fifteenth Corps were doing their work well," and that he should not spare the public buildings at Columbia, as he had at Milledgeville. These facts are not only of interest to British subjects who had property burned in Columbia, but also as furnishing a new contribution to the history of the war.

NEW CHICAGO AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

Though the material evidences of the progress which has been made in rebuilding Chicago have been fully chronicled by the newspapers at every step, and though the process of re-establishment has been gradual enough to grow imperceptibly upon the residents of the city, a moment's thought on a bright, crisp morning of these cheery Christmas times will arrest the attention of the most phlegmatic citizen, and he will incur the danger of freezing his ear-tips to contemplate the busy scenes of our new city. Sanguine and patriotic as all Chicagoans are, there were few of us who did not look forward to the present winter for a repetition of much of the dreariness which was felt during the dismal cold, and amid the desolate ruins that succeeded the fire. It was scarcely to be hoped that the second winter would find a new order of things equal in activity and animation to the ante-fire *regime*. We expected to see half-built houses, unroofed walls, frozen mortar, chilled workmen, and blue capitalists. We were inclined to pity the isolated condition of those pioneers who had the courage to take their places in the burned district, and we looked forward cheerlessly to the ice, and snow, and sleet that would render the deserted streets of the desolated region almost impassable. The picture which the croakers held up to view was too natural to be discredited as a whole, though every individual was working to the contrary. The aggregate result of this individual labor is more marvellous than any series of descriptions can portray. It may have occurred to the reader, on some occasion when he has freed his mind from the absorbing interest of his own business, that the busy and brilliant panorama of New Chicago has passed before his eyes. He may have taken in at a single glance the magnificent blocks, the mass of moving life, the gorgeous stores, the rush and jumble of prosperity that are to be seen in these merry Christmas times. He may have been suddenly and unexpectedly impressed with the scene as if he had gone away from Chicago one dreary October morning a little more a year ago, and returned to find a beautiful and busy city magically erected where he had left a desolate and disheartening waste. It is only by some process of this kind that the full measure of progress can be estimated.

The social features of life in New Chicago, which may be seen at this time of year, are even more striking evidences of our prosperity than the marble fronts of our material progress. Last winter, those who had been accustomed to home luxuries and social entertainments gave them up. Their places of amusement had been taken from them; their money—what was left—was needed for other uses; their spirit for enjoyment was crushed; and the popular channels of amusements were monopolized by a class of entertainment far below the standard of metropolitan life. The present winter finds the theatres rebuilt, with larger capacity, greater comfort, and more elegance than ever; and the run of amusements includes all that the resources of the country afford. Society has opened its doors once more. The Jenkinses of the period tell us of more extravagant expenditure and more elegant *toilettes* than they have ever had the pleasure of describing before. The retail stores reflect *en gross* the revival of social taste. Never before in any Western city was there so much capital invested in stocks of jewelry, toys, and fancy goods. Never before, outside of New York City, has so much money been expended upon rendering the repositories themselves brilliant and attractive. The very advertisements that are to be found from day to day in THE TRIBUNE will suffice to indicate a degree of social progress that is without a parallel in the history of old Chicago.

It may, or it may not, be that our people are spending more money than they ought to spend. But, if they are doing this, we cannot expect that they will stop to listen to sermons in the evil of extravagance just before Christmas. We have abundant assurances that the poor of the city were never in a better condition. The judicious application of the Relief funds so magnanimously contributed from all parts of the world has left a surplus with which to provide for the wants of those who have been unable to work more satisfactorily than ever. It does not appear that the crowds which beset the toy and fancy shops are made up of the rich alone; the children of the mechanic and artisan who live in Chicago will fare better this Christmas than those of any other city. In spite of the cry of "Hard Times" that has been uttered throughout the land these three months, Christmas times in Chicago seem to have almost effaced the recollection of financial stringency and our great calamity. The Christmas stockings will be well filled, the Christmas-boxes will give out a "dulcet jingle," and the Christmas carols will have a merry ring among us this year; for, though *pater familias* may be hard up, he believes that Chicago is bound to prosper when the spring-time comes again.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is evident that the Congressmen caught with Credit Mobilier cream on their whiskers intend to justify themselves by affirming and defending their right to buy any stock or property they choose, the same as private individuals. This defence will not answer for those who denied that they ever had any Credit Mobilier stock, if any of those should be found to have been dabbling in it. Will it answer for any of the rest? We think not.

It is claimed, in support of this justification, that no legislation was had in behalf of the Union Pacific Railway after the alleged delivery of the stock to members of Congress. But the charge against them is, that legislation was *prevented* which might otherwise have taken place. Oakes Ames says, in one of his letters to M'Comb, "I don't fear any investigation here" (in Washington). So it appears that one of the things that might have happened but for the distribution of stock was an investigation of Credit Mobilier itself. This Company was making dividends of "several hundred per cent" out of the construction, not the operation, of a railway—out of its disbursements, and not out of its earnings. And of these disbursements, the Government itself was furnishing a gross sum of $27,000,000, besides a vast quantity of public lands. These things were not done in the dark. They were a matter of public notoriety at the time. An investigation by Congress, with a view of curtailing this enormous and unearned profit, would have been the most natural and appropriate thing to do. And such an investigation would be the one thing which a member of Congress would oppose if he were himself receiving a portion of the Credit Mobilier profits. Again; it is well known that Congress did pass a declaratory act in 1870, providing, in effect, that the Pacific Railway Companies should not be required to pay more than one-half of the amount of the Government transportation as interest on their Government bonded debt until the expiration of the thirty years that the debt runs. This act was declaratory of the meaning and intent of a previous act, and may have been a correct interpretation of that previous act. But what moral right had any member of Congress, who had received Credit Mobilier stock, to vote upon that question?

The United States of America, party of the first part, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, party of the second part, had made a contract. The party of the first part acts chiefly through the Senate and House of Representatives. To say that individual Senators and Representatives may buy and own any stock or property they choose, including that of the Pacific Railway, implies that all of them may do so—that is, that the agent of the party of the first part in this important and gigantic contract may lawfully and properly become a member of the party of the second part. But if it is proper for the entire Congress of the United States to become owners of Pacific Railroad property, it would be proper for them to own the whole of it, so that the agent of the party of the first part should be transformed into the party of the second part, while still acting as the agent aforesaid. This is a complete *reductio ad absurdum*. There is no warrant in law or morals for such a transformation of the agent on the one side into the principal on the other side. All this talk about the rights of members of Congress in connection with Credit Mobilier is misleading and fraudulent.

A COMPOSER IN A RAGE.

Charles Gounod, the illustrious composer, is just at present a mournful instance of the fact that genius does not guarantee its possessor immunity from the sufferings which afflict lesser mortals. Intertwined with the laurels of Faust, Mireille, Sappho, Colombe, and Philemon et Bancis are leaves of rue, and hemlock, and henbane. He has just made application to the Vice Chancellor's Court for an injunction against two musical firms to restrain them from publishing certain songs without his authority. At the same time, M. Gounod prints in the London *Times* a card, in the nature of a wail,—a bitter and prolonged wail,—against the musical thieves and iconoclasts who are subsisting upon him by pilfering and altering his music. He says of their versions that they "are nothing but dull and abominable caricatures, in which my music is absolutely calumniated, degraded, and, by my faith, unrecognizable." He claims, first, that they disfigure the melody by changing the notes, by suppressing one part, or adding another part. Second, by attempting to simplify. Third, by adapting to a musical thought, inspired by certain words or certain dramatic situations (an unconscious tribute to the truth of Wagner's theories), new words devoid of connection with the music. In his bitter rage, he denounces them as montrosities "which dishonor the artistic profession, which defile the commerce of music, which degrade the public taste, which enrich the merchant, ruin the authors, and throw upon artistic honor a blemish which does not merit any other name than that of theft." In other words, there is nothing real in the wine of Gounod's vintage but the name on the cork.

We are inclined to sympathize with Gounod. These reckless and shameless perversions of his music are calculated to do him harm. He has acquired an honest fame by years of hard labor, which was pursued through many discouragements. He was never known to the world until he came to man's estate, and, although by no means yet a great artistic writer, nevertheless, with one opera, singing the sorrows of Faust and Marguerite, he has impressed his talents upon the world. The records of operatic seasons during the past ten years show that no opera has been given so many times as Faust, with the one exception of Martha, and that no opera has given so much genuine satisfaction, not even excepting Martha. The work of Gounod's life is summed up in this one opera, and his reputation depends upon it, for his other works since that are but repetitions of it. If he can use that reputation for the sale of his songs, he should be allowed to do so without having them mutilated and perverted in such a manner that, after hearing them, people declare him incapable of writing good music. It is the worst feature of this musical piracy that these hacks garble his music to meet the requirements of the drawing-room ballad-mongers. The drawing-room ballad is the original unpardonable sin against music, and the regulation drawing-room ballad-singer the original unpardonable sinner. It makes no difference whether that singer be a male, who parts his hair in the middle, wears white kids, and sings a blatant bass or tumultuous tenor, or the fascinating female who sighs and raves in all keys known to music. Nine ballads out of ten are mosaics constructed by bunglers. Scraps of melody are stolen promiscuously from the best song-writers and from unknown operas, and are furbished up with tinsel accompaniments. Against this musical swash, which is neither fish, flesh, fowl, or good red herring, the immortally beautiful songs of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Kuecken, and others have had to contend for years, and have hardly yet secured recognition for themselves, except by those who intuitively perceive their crowning merits. Gounod has written many beautiful songs for the drawing-room and the choir; but in every case they are somewhat above the ordinary capacities of the modern drawing-room screamers and shriekers, and accordingly they are trimmed down to suit their calibre. But it is a peculiarity of the songs of the best writers that they cannot be tampered with in the least without entirely altering their character. They cannot even be transposed without injury to their meaning. How much worse must it be, then, when the musical tinker gets hold of it, and arranges it for the piano, with jack-plane and saw, to suit the dull mediocrity of some ballad-shrieker? Even the hand-organ is less hurtful.

Unfortunately, there is no law against piracy of this kind; but this does not alter the clear right of M. Gounod to put his vigorous protest and to get in a royal rage at being compelled to stultify himself in parlor concerts and sociables, church benefits, and other occasions for the murder of music. M. Gounod says, in his letter to the London *Times*: "I have between my hands more than sixteen pieces of music, published by several large editors in London, as being the works of my composition, all of which are nothing but dull and abominable caricatures." Unhappy Gounod! It is the musician who bears the responsibility. It is his reputation which suffers. These caricatures and thefts are not only scandalous, but ruinous to the rights of literary and artistic men. That is the long and the short of it, and Gounod has good cause for being enraged.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The new Insurance bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature was made the subject of an interesting discussion a few days since, in which Hon. John E. Sanford, late Commissioner of Insurance for Massachusetts, took a prominent part. In his remarks, he denied that the insurance companies of that State had charged too high rates, or that they had not paid losses promptly and fully, and claimed that they were the strongest in America. The lesson, and the only one, which Mr. Sanford derived from the Boston fire, was, that the safety of insurances lies in the dispersion of risks, and that the mistake of the Boston companies consisted in placing all their risks in Boston, because they thought it incombustible, in view of which he protested strongly against the effort to give to two or three companies in Boston the monopoly of the joint-stock corporations, and contended that a general insurance law should be passed which would give companies to all the larger cities and towns, with a capital of $100,000, instead of compelling companies to have a capital of $400,000, as the pending bill proposes. Of the wisdom of dispersing risks there can be no doubt. The fires of Chicago and Boston have taught that lesson most unmistakably. Concerning the other proposition, to start the insurance business in a small way, and with a capital within reach, increasing the resources of the company with its growth, it might be an encouraging prospect, if it followed as a matter of course that the company would capitalize its profits, or that, in case of a great fire, the assets would bear any proportionate relation to the liabilities. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. There are plenty of companies in the West which have started with small capitals, have grown prodigiously, and paid great dividends, but the resources have not increased with the growth, and, consequently, when the trying time came, there was no capital behind to meet the losses. There is a moral element in insurance, which can rarely be made to operate except by compulsory legislation. Mr. Sanford evidently recognizes this element, by declaring that if these insurance companies, started in a small way, succeed, then they shall be compelled to capitalize their profits. Under any other system, especially under a system which allows a company to issue unlimited risks upon small capital, and its Treasurer and banker to grab its deposits as security for his personal losses, the economical plan of insurance would be an unmitigated evil. With regard to the remunerativeness of the insurance business, Mr. Sanford presents some remarkable statistics. He says:

There have been altogether 400 insurance companies chartered in Massachusetts. Of those 400 companies, 300 have either never found courage enough to start in business, or else they have started and failed. Before the fire, we had only one company for every four that had been chartered. In the year 1837, John T. Bigelow, who was then Secretary of the Commonwealth, had the honor of making the first insurance report that was ever made, so far as known. At that time we had forty-eight joint stock insurance companies in Massachusetts, and they had a capital of $9,300,000. Last December, we had thirty-one companies, with a capital of $7,500,000. Of the forty-eight companies doing business in 1837, only eleven survived previous to the fire, and since the fire only two survive. The experience of insurance companies in Massachusetts is simply this, that in one generation, thirty-five years, one company out of twenty-five survives; twenty-four out of twenty-five have gone down, with the capital all lost.

The School Board of London has been met in the enforcement of compulsory attendance at school by the question, "What is to be done with the babies?" It happens that in almost every house, where there are children of school age, there are younger ones running down to the first stages in infancy. Thousands of the mothers of these families earn their bread by out-door work. They cannot leave the houses without some one to take care of the babies, and this work is left to the children from 7 to 12 years, each of whom has from one to five little people to watch during the day. To punish absence from school, when the excuse is minding the babies, cannot be thought of, and hence the School Board are puzzled. One of the Commissioners, Mr. Howgrave, has been investigating, and he thinks the difficulty can be overcome by giving aid and encouragement to the public day-nurseries, of which there are as many as twenty-three in London. He gives a history of the rules and regulations of these establishments. They receive babies on deposit from sunrise to night. They charge about 10 cents in our money for the care of the child; but, where a woman has two, three, or even four to deposit, the aggregate charge exceeds her possible daily earnings. This class, therefore, do not patronize the public nurseries. If these nurseries were endowed, they could take the babies for less money. Mr. Howgrave, in his sketch of these nurseries, points out how essentials are sacrificed to unimportant details. In St. Philip's Nursery, the children are washed,—forcibly, we suppose,—three times a day, and, to encourage cleanliness, clean clothing is sold very cheap. Holy Trinity Nursery makes cleanliness and whole clothing indispensable to admission. St. Peter's Nursery, however, cuts in between these, by placing upon each child, during its residence, a clean apron to hide any rags it may have brought from home. Some institutions are very particular on the question of morals. They require evidence of the marriage of the parents, and certificates of good moral character. Others do not tolerate any difference of opinion on theology; the children must be orthodox, while one nursery, St. Joseph's, cuts under its religious rivals by "receiving sucklings of all denominations." St. Cyprian's Nursery recently announced a reduction of the daily rate to three pence, because a Roman Catholic institution in the same neighborhood received them for that sum, and for fear "that a difference in charge would attract children to the latter, where they might be proselytized."

It is proposed by others of the School Board to attach a free nursery to each school, where the babies who now require the home attendance of so many children of school age, may be lodged during school hours; and where each pupil, upon being released, may find his younger brother or sister, and take him or her back to the parental domicile. So far the question, "What to do with the Babies," arrests the enforcement of compulsory attendance at school in London.

A test case, recently begun in a local court under the new Gambling law in this State, has resulted in a conviction under the indictment. The gamblers have deluded themselves with the hope that none but actual owners of gaming-houses could be found guilty under the statute, and have openly expressed the opinion that they could evade such a construction of the law. It was under this impression that the man who was indicted pleaded that he was not the actual proprietor of the gaming-house over which he presided, but that he was employed on a salary to manage it for the owner, who lived in New York. The Court instructed the jury, however, that, if they believed from the evidence that the place described was a common gaming house, and that the defendant aided or assisted in operating and keeping such house, then they must find him guilty. A verdict of "guilty" was returned under these instructions, and the fine of $100 was imposed for the first offence. It is presumed that that the gaming fraternity will unite in the work of carrying the case to the Supreme Court; but a precedent has been established so far under which a vigorous prosecution of the gambling hells can be inaugurated immediately.

An American scandal has just been made public in London, through the Courts, which is attracting very general comment. The case is one for breach of promise, in which Miss Elizabeth Ann Dredge, who, in 1865, was bookkeeper and assistant in the establishment of the Messrs. Truefitt, hair-dressers and perfumers, was plaintiff, and Clinton Winans, an American, defendant. The latter belongs to the wealthy Baltimore family of the same name, famous for their Prussian railway contracts, their ship-building and "cigar" steamers. The evidence in the case went to show that Winans, as a customer, made the acquaintance of Miss Dredge, who was rather more than less of an houri, at Truefitt's, which led to his visiting that establishment daily and purchasing large amounts of perfumery. Finally he asked her to marry him, to which she consented upon his representation that his brothers were about to settle an income upon him. Some time elapsed. The income was not forthcoming, whereupon he went to her and requested her to live with him *de bene esse* until such time as his business matters were settled and he could expect a steady income, to which she consented. They lived together in very fashionable style as Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Davidson, in Manchester Square, and in October, 1867, a child was born. This intimacy continued until some time before the 15th of September, 1869, when Winans married a widow of the unromantic name of Smith, who, however, had the romantic income of $30,000 a year. An allowance was made to Miss Dredge of from $100 to $200 per month for the support of herself and child, and was continued for some time. As an instance of coolness, the following letter from Winans to her, written after marriage, does credit even to the present weather:

FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

MRS. DAVIDSON; Finding from past experience that no amount of kindness on my part is appreciated by you, and your late conduct has been such as to thoroughly convince me that you are not only ungrateful, but that you are so selfish as to be utterly regardless of my feelings, position, or welfare, I have, therefore, fully and finally decided to never give you any money beyond the enclosed £30 under any circumstances whatever. This I want you to fully understand, as I intend from this day forward never to vary from this resolution, which you have forced upon me. In regard to the child, I shall send you £10 per month for its support. This you will understand is the final end and close of my correspondence with you. If any further should become necessary on my part, I shall do it through a solicitor. Respectfully, CLINTON WINANS.

Upon the receipt of this letter the mistress brought suit for breach of promise, and under the order of Court the plaintiff is to be paid $7,500, with which sum she had agreed to be satisfied. The details of the case in the London papers and the correspondence between the plaintiff and the defendant are of a character which indicate that the haul of the Dredge is perhaps sufficiently remunerative under the circumstances. At the same time they do not tend to exhibit Mr. Clinton Winans, although a young gentleman of family and wealth, in the light of a healthy example for the rising generation.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon writes to the Chicago *Times* as follows:

When I determined to establish the *Inter-Ocean*, a prominent Judge of one of the Courts, who knows THE TRIBUNE people, said to me: "Do you know what you are doing? THE TRIBUNE will leave no stone unturned to injure you. There is no falsehood or villainy to which they will not resort to injure you and your paper, your business, and your prospects."

We presume that this Judge was not the one who publicly commented on the dishonorable conduct of Mr. Scammon in holding the funds of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, while maintaining lawsuits against them. The public are more concerned with the remarks of Judges on the bench than with the colloquies they hold with Mr. Scammon on the street-corner.

Although it had been generally suspected in this city for many years that Mr. Scammon was a gilded humbug and a pious fraud, we did not feel called upon to show what foundation there was for this belief until he publicly advised the community, through his newspaper, that THE TRIBUNE was fast approaching a condition of bankruptcy. This was a false statement. It was also libellous. It was then, and not before, that we felt at liberty to examine Mr. Scammon's claims to sit in judgment upon the financial affairs of his neighbors. The fact that he had bought the remains of a bankrupt newspaper had nothing to do with it. He might have gone on to this day unscathed, so far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, if he had kept a civil tongue in his head.

It is reported that one of the features of Washington society during the coming winter will be the "Kiss Quadrille." The distinguishing characteristic of this movement is that, at the command, "*a la main* left," each gentleman kisses his partner. It is presumed that the quadrille is one of that complicated kind in which each gentleman takes each lady in turn as partner during some portion of the dance, in which case everybody would have an opportunity of kissing everybody else before the quadrille should be finished. It is safe to conclude, under these circumstances, that the dance will henceforth be more mazy than ever. An opinion is expressed in certain quarters that the "Kiss Quadrille" will contribute a new element to "the era of good feeling" which has been discovered in Washington. There may be gentlemen who will object to having their wives, daughters, sisters, or sweethearts miscellaneously and promiscuously kissed; and it is possible that these objections might interrupt the harmonious state of things which is now supposed to exist.

There is evidently a good deal of interest felt in certain circles in the proposed work of the Palestine Exploration Society. The exploring party consists of Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever, of the United States army, who has a leave of absence for the purpose; Mr. J. A. Paine, formerly Professor in Robert College, Constantinople, who is an accomplished naturalist and archæologist; and Mr. Edward A. Van Dyck, the United States Vice-Consul-General at Beirut, who will act as linguist. The region to be explored is that to the east of the Jordan Valley; and, as an American had the honor of beginning the explorations of the country west of the Jordan, there is something of a national pride in the hope that they will reveal the mysteries of Moab, Bashan, Gilead, and Edom. The attention of the exploring party will be given mainly to the meteorology, topography, archæology, geology, zoology, and botany of the region. Those who are interested in the movement may communicate with the General Agent of the Society, Rev. James H. Dwight, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

The Austrian Government is contemplating a change in its Ministry which shall henceforth place a civilian at the head of its War Department. This will be a very decided innovation in a country that has been given to such decided military tendencies. On the one hand, it is urged that the professional bias of the soldier is apt to exert a prejudicial influence in the management of the department. In opposition to this, it is held that, at this time, when retrenchment is the main object in view, a civilian cannot understand what expenses may be lopped off with least damage to the service. The movement in favor of the change is suspected to have its origin in some personal considerations.

IS LITERATURE ILL-PAID?

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

To the examples of well-paid authors cited in our former article we might add those of Ruskin, Reade, Yates, Milman, Mill, and the two Bulwers, especially Sir Edward Lytton. The latter has published nearly seventy volumes, some of them upon subjects exacting much special research; and for many of his novels has received £1,500 each, besides winning a Baronetcy and a seat in Parliament as a result of his literary distinction. And yet how hard, think you, has Bulwer worked? Never, he tells us, so laboriously as to degenerate into a slave of the pen, a mere literary drudge. He has won his present proud position by devoting, as a rule, not over three hours a day to reading and writing; and yet Bulwer is not a man of genius. He is only a man of prodigious talent, who has narrowly escaped being a genius.

But, says an objector, the instances you have mentioned of well-remunerated authorship are exceptional; you cite all the prizes in the lottery, and say nothing about the blanks. What of Chatterton, of Savage, of Hood, Blanchard, and Poe? In reply, we readily admit that some men of letters have lived lives of penury, ending in starvation,—that some of the works which have charmed the world, have been written with the heart's blood of their authors. But are such failures the doom of literary men only? Do we not see them in every calling and walk of life? Are there no starving doctors who find it harder to keep the vital spark in their own bodies than in those of their patients,—no lawyers, of whom some future Gray may truthfully sing:

"But ah! to them no clerk his golden page
Rich with retaining fees did e'er unroll;
Chill negligence repressed their legal rage,
And froze the quibbling current of the soul?"

Has not the Church its army of martyrs,—pastors steeped in poverty to the lips, yet having as many mouths to feed as the anti-Malthusian John Rogers? Is money a drug with every druggist,—is every tailor as familiar with turkey as with goose,—and are teachers never impecunious? Is any fact better established than that ninety-five out of every hundred merchants quit business in disgust, or become bankrupt? Not much is said of the unhappy lot of these men; but we hear a continual ding-dong about the miseries of authors.

The New York *World*, in speaking of the pecuniary receipts of the authors of that metropolis, says that they do not average $500 a year. "No profession," it adds, "even when successful, is so precarious,—demands greater brain-labor at smaller compensation. There are dozens of literary men in this city, whose names are popularly familiar, living on incomes that a stone-cutter would laugh at." This, we believe, is an exaggerated statement; but, allowing it to be substantially true, why is the fact thus? We cannot help thinking that, in a great majority of cases, it is the fault of the literary men themselves,—of their own imprudence. When a vulgar mortal, a tailor, mechanic, or stone-cutter, despises economy, and spends in one day the earnings of ten, he goes to wreck. He knows perfectly well that, however hard he may work, unless he carefully husbands his receipts, and jealously guards against the little leaks of useless expenditure, he can never become independent. Why should the man of genius expect to be exempted from this rule? Does he expect a miracle to be worked, or rather a series of miracles, to save him from the consequences of his own acts?

Look again at Goldsmith. How is it possible for any man to thrive who squanders his money so recklessly as he did his? Emptying his pockets as soon as they were filled, he was eternally harassed by creditors; and though receiving large sums from his writings, had always his daily bread to earn. No sooner had the proceeds of the "Good-Natured Man" come into his hands than the bulk was spent in purchasing and furnishing with elegance a set of chambers in the Temple,—paying for this £400, at a time when he had just been sorely distressed by his debts. At another time, when he had not a shilling in his pocket, he gave away his bed-clothes to a poor woman, and was found sleeping on the feathers of his bed, with his arms thrust through holes in the tick. Goldsmith might have been independent had he not thrown away his earnings. True, he died £2,000 in debt, as we have already stated; but when was any other man in similar circumstances so trusted?

There are scores of literary men at the present day of whom Goldsmith was a prototype. They realize for years a fair or a large income; they live beyond it; they get into debt, and are dogged by Sheriffs; they borrow of their friends till they can borrow no longer; houseless, moneyless, shabby, and hungry, they join in the cry about the miserable rewards of literature, and the woes of literary men. Yet who does not see that, till the laws of nature are reversed, they cannot reasonably expect, unless they themselves change, a change in their condition?

It is a misfortune of the literary profession that it is one to which hardly any person is bred. It is recruited largely by persons who, having tried several other callings and failed, adopt this as a *pis-aller*, or because they have, or fancy they have, for it a natural taste. It is made up, in short, of the vagrant talent of the world. The complaint of Pope, and of Horace before him, is too true of the Bohemians of to-day:

"He served a 'prenticeship who sets up shop;
Ward tried on puppies and the poor his drop;
But those who cannot write, and those who can,
All rhyme, and scrawl, and scribble to a man."

It is well, perhaps, that there is such a *L'Hopital des Invalides*, such a House of Refuge, for the lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and others who have found out that in the pursuit of their callings the round men get into the square holes. It is fortunate that there is one kind of business in which any man who has a nimble brain, a quire of paper, a steel-pen, and an ink-bottle, can set up shop. But having adopted this calling, the writer should consecrate himself to it religiously. He should give up his gypsy habits, his contempt for rule and system, and recognize the iron conditions that hem every man in. He should realize that he has a life of toil before him, and brace himself to it with all the coolness and energy of a man of the world. He should see, and profoundly feel, that while he has many advantages over other toilers, in the ability to command his time, and to go to bed when he has a headache or a heart-ache, he is not at other times to be continually dwelling among the roses and lilies of life, but must grapple with its stern realities.

He should never forget that on him, as on his brethren of coarser clay, the world will press with its prosaic needs; that the tax-gatherer will visit him as well as others; that, if he run in debt at Christmas time, around his head will drive a snow-storm of bills. It has been well said that "the finest expression will not liquidate a butcher's account. If Apollo puts his name to a bill, he must meet it when it becomes due, or go into the gazette." The literary adventurer, therefore, should abandon all hope of following out his own fancies merely,—at least while the world spins on the principle that bread and meat are to be got only for cash. Not having had any special preliminary training for his profession, he should, for that very reason, set himself deliberately to work to remedy his defects. He should take especial care of the tool or instrument he is to work with, his mind,—giving it edge and sharpness by the right studies, enlarging it by serviceable knowledge, and keeping it clear and bright instead of letting it rust by indolence, or dimming it by dissipation. He should browse freely in all the fields of literature and history, and acquaint himself with the leading facts of physical science, political economy, politics, and philosophy, as a part of his necessary stock in trade. Above all, he should rid himself of the silly notion that it is the nature of genius to be wayward and irregular. Instead of working by fits and starts, lying idle six days and crowding into one day the labors of six, he must, as a rule, toil at stated times, and if he is contributing to a periodical or newspaper, do his work punctually and to the wishes of his employer.

But whether an employe or working independently, let him husband his gains, remembering that to be poor is the surest way to keep poor, and that the only way to command the money of others is not to need it. While he should never economize so far as "to think candle ends" [illegible] become a niggard, he should yet seek to be independent by all honorable means, as necessary not only to his self-respect, but to the untrammelled and vigorous exercise of the faculties [illegible] which he is to earn his bread. Can any [illegible] doubt that a literary man thus equipped and thus acting would make head in the world? [illegible] it not as true of this calling as of every other, that so far from first-class employment being wanting for first-class men, the men are wanting for the employment? Need any author plead fine tastes as an excuse for extravagant expenditures, when Burns, with seventy pounds a year, could keep free of debt? Or will any one talk of the incompatibility of vulgar cares about [illegible] and bread with the lofty conceptions of genius, when he remembers that Shakspeare, the king of authors, amassed a sum equal to more than two hundred thousand dollars in our own day, and that Scott neglected no duty as a man and citizen while he wrought out his marvellous fictions?

The truth is, it is with other literary men as it is with the toilers connected with the daily and weekly press; their calling is what they choose to make it. A generation ago there was a deal of cant in the newspapers about the hard lot of the gentlemen of the press. Almost every country editor had his monthly or quarterly Jeremiad, in which he indulged in a long and lugubrious wail over his herculean labors and beggarly receipts. Now that, by energy, tact, and persistence, the press has become an engine of power, the "Fourth Estate" of the realm, we hear no more of these piteous plaints. A journalist thrives or fails, according to his qualifications and habits. The "b'hoys" and "fast" men of the profession, who "go in" for a short life and a merry one, who mortgage morrows of happiness for moments of present gratification,—whose fingers itch to get rid of a dollar the moment they receive it—who make larger investments in champagne suppers than in interest-bearing notes,—who dispise the homely virtues of temperance and frugality, and, Micawber-like, are always counting upon some miraculous piece of good fortune to "turn up,"—this class is, doubtless, miserable enough, and think their profession, as they would think any other, if they belonged to it, the hardest-worked and most poorly-requited in the world. Such men are always "hard up" for ideas and money; have a natural horror of the printer's devil, and when not engaged in digging out leaders from their brains, are excavating their own graves. But those who stick to their legitimate business, and do their duties faithfully, steer clear of bar-rooms and billiard saloons, have a horror of race-courses, go home at night before the key-hole is "stolen," pay one hundred cents to the dollar, and bear in mind that there is a "rainy day" coming, for which it would be well to lay by a snug sum,—get along well enough, and find their calling as pleasant and profitable, to say the least, as that of feeling pulses, preaching to sleepy congregations, or piercing the skulls of stupid jurymen. The owners of our great representative journals are always on the watch for such men; they have the eyes of a lynx to detect them in the humblest and most obscure positions; and if to these qualifications they add mental gifts, large resources, and that tact and worldly knowledge which put the keystone to the arch of all their other qualifications, their ascent to the topmost round of the ladder will be as sure and rapid in this profession as in any other.

The New York Board of Health has passed a very practical and every way excellent resolution, calling upon the City Sanitary Inspector to cause an investigation to be made of all manufactories, workrooms, and places of business in New York, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of workmen and the hygienic influences of their occupations. The principal points of the investigation to be established are the following:

1. Location, structure, and size of building.
2. How occupied, and by whom.
3. Condition of rooms in regard to size, ventilation, light, warming, character of machinery in use, number of occupants, sex, ages.
4. Location and condition of privies and water-closets; water supply and drainage; means of escape in the event of a fire.
5. Occupations and their influence upon health. Hours devoted to work of operatives, whether standing, sitting, or stooping; physical effects of position; what impurities of atmosphere peculiar to the occupation, whether gaseous, vaporized, mineral, or organic, and the effects of each on the health of the operatives; water-closet conveniences; effects of work on sight, hearing; time of lunch.
6. Condition of operatives at their homes as influencing or modifying the peculiar effects of occupation.

Herein is contained a hint for our own Board of Health, which they would do well to act upon. The hygiene of labor is of greater importance than learned essays upon the influence of the southwest wind or long-winded disquisitions upon the smells of Bridgeport. Let us have our manufactories and workrooms, where large numbers of workmen congregate, thoroughly examined, commencing with those factories where trades are carried on which are known to be unhealthy, and closing with the workrooms of sewing girls. Let our Board of Health enact such measures as will secure light, pure air, and healthy surroundings for our working men and women, and they will at least accomplish one practical result, worth more than all the hygienic literature they have yet presented to the public.

The suicide statistics of France tend to demonstrate the inaccuracy of many popular impressions in regard to the classes of people who take their own lives, and the circumstances that suggest this extreme measure. During 1870, 4,157 completed suicides were reported in France, 81 per cent of which was of the male sex. It will surprise many persons, however, to find that 2,630 of these were the inhabitants of rural districts as against 1,461 inhabitants of towns. It has generally been supposed that cities, with their greater excitement, dissipation, and suffering, furnish more causes for self-destruction than are to be found in the rural districts. Such does not seem to be the case. Indeed, the class which provided the largest number of the victims of suicide is the agricultural class, in which there were 1,894 cases of *felo de se*. On the other hand, there were 395 persons, out of the entire number of suicides, who had no avowed occupations. Among these must be included the prostitutes, criminals, vagrants, and dangerous classes generally. This seems to indicate that idleness and vice do not swell the lists of suicide so much as has been popularly supposed. The assigned causes of self-destruction are as follows: 1,377 from cerebral disease; 980 from various forms of suffering, 515 of these being cases of physical suffering; 701 from love, jealousy, debauchery, or misconduct; 512 from family discord; and [illegible] from reverses in fortune and misery. A curious result of these investigations is in the discovery that 1,243 persons, or more than one-fourth of the whole number of suicides, had passed [illegible] years of age, or took away life when it would only have been necessary to wait a very short time for nature to have saved them the commission of the crime.

It has been decided in England that a bankrupt may not refuse to answer questions which are put to him touching his estates and effects, even when such questions tend to criminate him. Such a rule might possibly be imitated to good advantage everywhere, though it has been the custom to treat bankrupts in this country with the same immunity in this regard as if they were arraigned as criminals. But the English Courts seem to have gone too far in the other direction, as it has been recently held that an examination may be introduced as evidence in any criminal suit that may follow; and a man has been actually convicted in a criminal prosecution by his own testimony given previously in bankrupt proceedings.

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EDWIN FORREST.

Life and Services of the Renowned Actor.

Account of Some Affairs with Him---His Home and Habits.

Some of His Friends and Idiosyncrasies---"Nothing Extenuate."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1872.

The death of Edwin Forrest is of more consequence, in the estimation of thousands of people, than the election of a new Senator from South Carolina, or even another recommendation from the President.

HIS FAME.

Forrest has been the most renowned American actor, and this may be said notwithstanding any preferences or tastes of people for more modern performers. A great histrionic career, long lived and prosecuted, up to the end, fairly successful, must receive identification with the political and other events of the period. Mr. Forrest belongs to our history as do few other actors. If we seek to place at his side any other dramatic name in the march of events as associated with all the public people of his day, we shall probably fail. Old men may strive to think up this or that character, and say he was ineffably Forrest's superior; and young people who have been taken with the greater modesty of later and more effeminate actors, may endeavor to compare the production of recent pieces with this huge old man's readings; but, after all the dispute, and notwithstanding his excess of heavy and almost brutal force, personal immodesty in the competitions of private life, and nearly inhuman qualities of self-estimation and resentment, Forrest is the American actor. He has exercised that marvellous power over the imaginations of boys and young people, which was exerted in the days of his prime, over people at large, by idiosyncratic statesmen. It amuses us, in our day, to read of Tom Benton, and John Randolph, and even Mr. Clay, roaring away at ordinary people as if they had special privileges on this earth.

FORREST'S CONCEIT.

Forrest arrogated to himself as much greatness as any of these statesmen. When deferred to fully and wholly, he was capable of kindly moods and of spasmodic fits of generosity. But his life was bounded by applause, from the time he heard the first clap and shout when he tumbled in the saw-dust, down to that unhappy day just before his death, when he read Shakspeare to small audiences, and, seeming to appreciate his decline, met his end as suddenly as Mr. Greeley. He lived, and moved, and had his being, only to be considered a man of as much real greatness as the great creations which he merely impersonated. The actor's life is very apt to be captured by the author whose phrases he speaks. In no profession, unless poetry be such, does a man ever reach the vanity of the actor. Mr. Forrest would not have anybody say that he was not the greatest "Macbeth," the greatest "Romeo," the greatest "Hamlet," etc., which ever lived. He never wanted to inquire into his demerits, but would sit like a charmed bird while his pieces were being mouthed by people afraid of the enormous will, many of whom basked in his sunshine and never told him the truth for thirty or forty years. If his life be written, it should not be written by any of these persons, but by some one who can do full justice to the actor, sufficient justice to the man, and more justice to his times than to either.

My acquaintance with Mr. Forrest was short, and it remains amongst my quaintest reminiscences. I had lived in the admiration and the dread of him. He had retired from the stage for several years about the time that I came to the surface and began to inquire beyond my family and playmates; and, when I first went to the theatre, and was captured by its gorgeous scenery and the heroic motions of the people on the stage, I was met at every corner by some older person saying: "That is nothing to Ned Forrest." I used to blanch in astonishment at the statement that he could stick up his hatchet, when he threw it on the stage in "Metamora," nine times out of ten; that he could drag "Lucullus" by the scruff of the neck, with two fingers, from fly to fly, and sometimes precipitate him so violently into the blanket below that the man's bones would stick through it. In short, nobody could see a play or an actor but some fellow would start up and exclaim, "Forrest!" and then all the human faculties were at once benumbed. He exercised an appalling influence in theatrical matters down to the day of his death, when the drama in America was so splendidly established that we can produce the plays of Shakspeare in New York better than Macready had ever attempted to display them. This man's name unnerved truer artists. His personal life also had passed the limits of the stage, and become a feature in such great occasions as the Astor place riot, and in Courts of Justice, where names like Willis and O'Conor were put inferiorly to his own. It may be doubted whether any male actor, Garrick excepted, ever had such associates, and certainly none ruled them so absolutely.

FIRST MEETING WITH HIM.

In 1861, Mr. Forrest, after five years' retirement, appeared upon the stage again, and commanded the attention of his old and long host of admirers. When he opened in New York, at Niblo's, people came from Boston and all parts of the country to renew their former appreciation of him. In the *interim*, a new class of critics and youngsters had grown up, who were not under the glamour of his old reputation; and, while some of these sneered at his reading, knowledge, and appearance, he drew vast houses, and made more money during the period of the War than at any other time in his life. He came to Philadelphia, where he was the only man who ever received the whole and undiluted measure of home-appreciation, and there he played a splendid engagement. It was late in November, or perhaps about the first of December, 1861, when his Philadelphia engagement commenced; and the proprietor of the paper which employed me, having maintained cordial relations with Forrest since boyhood, was afraid that the professional critic—an aged Englishman, full of prejudice and acerbity—would say something in the paper which would call down Forrest's wrath. At this distance I may point as a high compliment to Forrest's force of character, that his mere wrath could affect the operations of a large daily journal. But, as I was a young sprout at the time, and amenable to wholesome restraint, the proprietor sent word to me that he would like Forrest's performances carefully written up, but under no circumstances should I indulge in a critical mood. I accepted the work in the genuine spirit of hero-worship, for I fully believed in this man before I had ever met him.

FIRST SIGHT OF THE OGRE.

The opening piece was "Hamlet,"—a part which he was too old and too fat to look, resembling rather a male-dowager than a Prince. I wrote a column or two on his first performance, in which there was very little butter, but a good deal of oil; and the vain actor believed, I suppose, that it was a dense and deep criticism, instead of a laborious attempt to keep within the limits of puffery without appearing to be entirely a flunkey. He was really a splendid reader at that time; and I saw him nine years afterwards, in Washington City, play "Othello" with a beauty, depth, and resonance of voice which are marvellous now in my memory. Nature grandly endowed him,—too splendidly in fact, so that, when old age came, on his strong features grew too prominent, and the intensity which may have looked beauty in time of youth had become excessive, and touched prosaic people as coarse and redundant. There was this, however, in the man, which made him Prince, Commander, and King: absolute belief that he was as great a personage in fact as the kingly people he impersonated.

When I had written my sketches of his "Hamlet," his assistant, John McCullough,—now the proprietor of the California Theatre, which is one of the best theatres in the country,—told me that Forrest was tickled with these notices; and, as the great bull was next to be "Richelieu," I wrote him a letter asking with informed in advance about his con piece in Bulwer for permission to play Forrest had England. I knew, of course, Mr. Macready came to the play and his excited a good in "Macbeth," and ation abroad, and deal of vulgar play "Richelieu" and then had attempted mission. Bulwer had reget the author's Macready was committed the sponded that to "Richelieu" in England, and impersonation of Macready would be neces-

sary before his could be given. On this point, and one or two others, Forrest raised a needless contest between himself and the English actor, and no biographer who truly writes his history can approach this point without feeling that he acted the part, both abroad and at home, of a loud, intrusive, and inhospitable man, who had not been governed by the comities of the dramatic profession. There was no more reason for Mr. Forrest to have incited or countenanced the Astor place riots, and the violence to Macready, than for Mr. Macready to have first come to this country and hissed Forrest in one of our own theatres, and then at home had him pelted with rotten eggs and turnips. Yet, to the end of his days, Forrest delighted in keeping around him great toadies and shoulder-hitters, who boasted that they had fired the first cabbage-head on the unoffending Macready. Let this be forgotten if it can be, but there are persons living who will not have it so, but will attempt to write laborious books to show that the greatest American actor had a good right to incite riot upon the greatest actor upon the other side of the ocean.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORREST.

I am wandering from the subject of Forrest's "Richelieu." He replied to my letter that he would be very happy to give me any information, and desired me to call at the Academy of Music at half-past 1 o'clock in the day. He described my notices of him with some compliment, and particularly referred to "an ingenious delicacy of expression." No wonder. The circumstances required a great deal of ingenuity.

At the appointed time I went to the Academy of Music, the same building where the late Philadelphia Convention was held; and, in a short time, the great actor appeared, looked at me a minute or two, and immediately fell to the vaster theme of himself, which I never knew him to abandon from that time forward. He had a copy of a large pamphlet which he had published against Macready. I had not much sense of justice at that day; but I remember, when I read it, that it seemed strange to me that an American actor should claim the right to hiss an English actor in an English theatre, because he had introduced a ballet into "Macbeth." Yet, Forrest claimed that, as a patron of the drama, he had a right to protest in that manner against any innovation upon the play. Macready, as you remember, had attempted to revise the plays of Shakspeare upon a scale of splendor commensurate with the text; but Forrest was then in the height of his renown as the great young American tragedian, and he wanted to come home with the reputation of having had some professional and personal combat with Macready. The latter's conduct, so far as Mr. Forrest's book showed it, was by far the best; and the pamphlet which I read was, in fact, an irrelevant and foolish production, not consonant with a just man's idea of what the conduct of the greatest actor of America in his period should have been. I observed at that time that Forrest had an enormous desire to find out who had written any derogatory criticisms to himself, and he behaved as if he meant to bring libel-suits against any persons so offending in opinion, or to have them bludgeoned, or to cover them with the enormous mantle of his disapprobation. He did play, however, in a way that fully satisfied my notions; and I must say that I have never seen him in any piece when he was not, in many respects, a wonderful producer of histrionic parts, a noble reader, and a great physical being.

A SIDE SHOW.

After this introduction, I used to go with him to the Academy; and once, I remember, at a performance, when the ladies and men were assembled in the green-room, and Forrest's dressing-room was at the opposite side of the stage, there was such a piercing yell, followed by the running of a woman across the boards, that I got the idea that the curtain was up, and that I might be standing with my hat on before the audience. There are so many flaps, and flies, and queer things around the stage of a theatre that a novice hardly knows whether the audience is before him or behind him. I said to an actor there: "What is the matter? Do they exercise their parts with that sort of vehemence?" "No," said the actor, "it is only the Governor in one of his exhibitions of temper."

BETTER FEELINGS.

Within the sphere of perfect self-satisfaction, undisturbed by any adverse opinion or remark of his friends, Forrest sometimes seemed to be a large and benignant nature. But he would not have any enemy treated with deference, and, in fact, he seemed to live in the unhealthy and narrow arena of people's admiration. I have heard that, before he died, he fell to some self-comparisons which made him a gentler man; but, at the period I name, he was just over the meridian of life, and full of his own vastness. Politics has many tyrannical men, but I think I never saw any Congressman with the self-conceit and despotism of this actor. He would not play with an artist who had awakened a particle of his jealousy, or against whom some secret enemy had said a word to touch Forrest's resentment. Much of his later fame will be lost to him because he went around the country with a set of inferior folks who would cater to his self-love, and sometimes purposely play badly in order that the newspapers would not compare them with Forrest. I have had persons come to me and say: "For God's sake don't put in more than four or five lines about me, for, if you do, the old man will get down on me."

LESSON OF HIS LIFE.

The lesson which the actor may take from Forrest is, that his life was a temperate one and a business one. Although a Middle State man, he knew the value of money from early youth, and the terrors of liquor to men of genius in his profession. He spoke to me once of John Scott and several actors who had passed away, and paid them this gentle compliment—and I remember it yet, because, from his great lips, praise even to the dead gave a new light to his character—of saying: "Those men had great ability, and I used to think that they would beat me before the public; but this liquor temptation overcame them, and they died young."

HIS MIND.

I would not have it inferred that my acquaintance with Mr. Forrest, which was tolerably intimate while it lasted, contains the full measure of his character. His knowledge, however, I am satisfied, was shallow, and made up from reading without any scientific form of education underlying it. He never shed light upon any of the great characters of that great author who stands in the dawn of our literature and throws his shadow generations upon generations beyond us. And yet he would say that he had the fullest understanding of such parts as "Lear" of any mortal man, because he had been to some lunatic asylum in Europe, and looked at the crazy men, and found out just what Shakspeare meant. That indescribable intuition which criticism can never reach, and which was Shakspeare's particularly, Forrest knew nothing about. He seemed to think that you could overtake Shakspeare by piling up small experiences. He had evidently believed that "Lear" was written by the Bard of Avon after a great number of visits to a great number of lunatic asylums. His business gift, however, enabled him to make use of all suggestive criticism; and I remember picking out a paragraph from "Hamlet," and printing it in a newspaper, because the paragraph had struck my attention, and not his reading of it; and, the next time he read the same paragraph, I watched him closely, and found that he had worked down into the spirit of it, and did it better than before. It was this,—the superb appeal of "Hamlet" to his old schoolmates not to treat him insincerely:

"Let me conjure you, by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth, by the obligation of our ever-preserved love, and by what more dear the better proposer could charge you withal, be even and direct with me!"

HIS CRITICS.

There was much brutal criticism upon Forrest, and this may have stirred his sensitive nature to ferocity. The New York *Tribune*, at one time, spent itself in violence upon him; and these criticisms were written, I believe, by one Stuart, afterwards theatrical manager in New York. It was not in nature, however, for any intellect to stand Forrest's nonsense all his life. He was, in his prime, a beautiful presence, capable of sincere and f friendships; but, like too ma eminence, he preferred flatterers to equals, and reptiles to gentlemen.

Much has been said about the deterioration of the drama in our day, but I am satisfied that, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, plays have been better produced within the past three years, and more faithful acting has been done, than ever Mr. Forrest knew about or Mr. Macready equalled. The actor in what are called the palmy days had to play the courtier in real life, and to minister to "the gallery gods" besides. In our day, actors attend to their business, like other people, and the curtain rises upon a company of artists, who disappear as such when the green drop falls. Forrest attempted to keep up the traditions of the stage, and make the actor the associate of the statesman, the author, and the lawyer. There was an ostentatious notoriety about all that he did which inspired attack. He lived in a castle on the Hudson, and, when he moved to New York City, filled his house with that class of restless people who destroy domestic happiness, and then there was the violent scandal of a mighty trial, which nobody can take up to read in our time without disgust. A truly great nature would have borne the sorrow, discharged the woman, and striven, by affection, quietness, and industry, to condone with time.

HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Forrest's professional life was, at every point, a success. He might say, with John Randolph: "Who ever had such constituents?" Newsboys, generation after generation, arose to learn the tradition of their predecessors, while several men of wide association continued to be his worshippers, faithfully, and even humbly, down to the time he closed his eyes. He acquired a fine fortune by his work, but, after his divorce, his home-life was that of a recluse. Probably his most intimate friends of character were John W. Forney and Daniel Dougherty. But, all over the Union, there were persons who felt honored at the receipt of a line from him or a touch of his hand. His house contained *souvenirs* of all sorts from distinguished people; and the pictures and busts of himself in his best days showed a really beautiful man, with features strong, expressive, and sensitive, and a type, indeed, of the great human heroes of the old drama. He was redundantly gifted with voice and sinews, but that is a complaint rarely made now-a-days about men of the stage, who too often waste their force in the frivolities of such loose associations as the drama often brings about it. Nothing so frivolous exercises the same influence upon all ages of men and women as the actor. School-girls see him in some heroic part, and write letters, often to their own beguilement. Women with means see their ideal often in the cheap impersonations of some noble author's imagination.

HIS BUSINESS GIFTS.

Forrest's greatest life was his business-life. He knew the value of money, and the repose which its possession gives to old age; and, while he lived in the association of pictures, good apartments, horses, and a country-seat, he devoted himself steadily to entrenching against time. He had animal passions in excess, but they were not such as to rob his pocket. For several years past, he had relinquished the active rivalry of the larger stage, and consented to appear in small, quiet towns. He was easily touched by an affectionate and admiring word, and grew finally more amicable toward people who ventured to have differences with his greatness. He was a secret admirer of many men not known to him, and his desultory reading was large and constant.

ANECDOTES.

I remember three things about his house which always struck one because he eulogized them. One was a faded handbill which was tacked up in his library. It said something like this: "At the close of the poll, Mr. Sheridan will address the meeting."

"Now," said Forrest, "that was the great Richard Brinsley Sheridan. That is one of his bills. See how modest it is. Had he been an American, he would have said: 'At the conclusion of the meeting, our noble and distinguished statesman, the Hon. R. B. Sheridan, at the petition of thousands of his countrymen, will address the multitude.'" I used to hear him say so with infinite fun, because the last kind of man was wholly himself, and he had not a particle of Sheridan's modesty about him.

Another thing was an enormous Bowie-knife, with a blade fully a foot long, which, he said, James Bowie had presented to him. He always coupled the production of this knife with a long-winded story about one of Bowie's duels, which related how Bowie and another man had tied their left hands together, and how Bowie had cut the other man's bowels out, so that they fell in a way which Forrest described with a peculiar "whoop" and "gulp," which made people sick at the stomach.

The third article about the place was a very pretty painting, by a German artist, of two girls going in to bathe. They were quite young and shapely, and, as one put her toe in the water, the other looked on with a laughing shiver, as if to say, "Is it cold?"

"I come down here often at midnight," said Forrest, "and light up the gas to look at that picture."

FINIS.

He was the victim of idolatry, and of that deep devotion to his profession which made all social life subordinate to it. He believed that for him chiefly the great authors wrote, and that the world was not only a stage, but nothing else, and all human nature attitudinary. But he was much worried and harried by merely mean criticisms, inspired and done by people whom he had antagonized. He had the art to make men repelled by his coming. He was a savage-like "Metamora" in many things; and, although Edwin (Forrest) Booth was named for him, I believe Forrest never recognized him for his incomparable success. Such a life was prosperous and mean, inflated and moody, scarred and scattered by deep whirlwinds, and at last quietly ended without a witness. Forrest's life's, indeed, "but a poor player who frets and struts his hour upon the stage— * * * a tale full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

GATH.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

The greatest of living actresses begins an engagement at McVicker's to-morrow evening, appearing in her vigorous and unapproachable rendition of *Meg Merrilies*, in the drama of "Guy Mannering." The reappearance of Miss Cushman upon the Chicago stage, after an absence of so many years, is an event calculated to awaken an intense interest among amusement patrons, the more so that it is extremely probable, if not altogether certain, that the present will be her last engagement in this city. Her recent appearances as a reader will serve only to increase the desire to see her with all the powerful accessories of the stage to heighten her grand impersonations, and, as Mr. McVicker has adopted a scale of prices so low under the unusual circumstances, nobody will need to be frightened away by reason of the expense, and the attendance will doubtless be very large. The cast of characters in "Guy Mannering; or, the Gipsey's Prophecy, is as follows:

Meg Merrilies	Miss Charlotte Cushman
Julia Mannering	Octavia Allen
Lucy Bertram	Mary Myers
Mrs. McCandlish	Mrs. Post
Flora	Julia Blake
Dandie Dinmont	J. O'Neil
Dominie Sampson	M. Lanagan
Henry Bertram	W. H. Power
Colonel Mannering	J. M. Barron
Dirk Hatterick	M. J. Pendleton
Ballie Mucklethrift	Neil Grey
Gilbert Glossen	O. W. Blake
Jock Jabos	F. Moseley
Gabriel	G. Roscoe
Sebastian	E. Barry
Franco	L. Marten

Incidental to the production of the play, the following vocal numbers will be given: Glee, "The Winds Whistle Cold," Messrs. Roscoe, Moseley, Pendleton, and Grey; finale to act first—"The Fox Jumped Over the Parson's Gate," by the characters and chorus; song, "Oh! Slumber, my Darling," Mrs. Myers; glee and chorus, "The Chough and Crow to Roost are Gone," by characters and chorus; air, "Oh, Hark Thee, Young Henry," Meg Merrilies; finale, "There is Nae Luck About the House," characters and chorus.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Jane Coombs has just closed an engagement at McVicker's eminently successful in point of attendance, and rendered notable chiefly by the elegant manner in which the various plays were put upon the stage. The old comedy gems never before received so fine a setting in Chicago. In the main the performances have been satisfactory in their dramatic elements, and have given as high a degree of pleasure to the audiences as it ordinarily falls to the lot of managers to afford. There have been faults and defects where perfection was looked for, and excellences have been developed where mediocrity was expected, so that, all in all, the Jane Coombs' season at McVicker's may be set down as fully up to the average. A parting word to Miss Combs, who counts so many admirers in Chicago, may not be amiss. Even the most devout worshippers at the shrine of her talent and beauty have begun to discover that their idol threatens to turn to clay; or, to speak more plainly, her warmest friends have of late noticed in her acting imperfections which did not formerly exist, and which are so superficial and unnecessary; and, withal, so easy of correction as to lead to the confident hope and belief that they may be recognized and amended. Chief among these faults, is that of reading, in which Miss Coombs shows a strong tendency to relapse into the singing style of elocution. With the correction of this unpleasant peculiarity, Miss Coombs would be her old self again, and may rely upon a cordial welcome to Chicago, whenever she makes her appearance here.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A most successful season of two weeks was closed last evening by the Lydia Thompson Troupe at the Academy of Music. During their stay the company have given burlesque as we have never had it in Chicago before—with a uniformity of dramatic and vocal talent and excellence not commonly massed together; with a careful exclusion of that offensive coarseness which has heretofore kept respectable people away from this class of entertainment; with costumes remarkably rich and tasteful; and with that captivating dash and verve which Miss Thompson possesses, and which she has infused into the entire organization. On Friday evening Lydia was tendered a complimentary benefit, and in spite of the intensely cold weather the house was densely crowded. "Lurline" was given for the first time in Chicago, introducing all the members of the troupe to admirable advantage. Mr. Beckett gave the finest specimen of genuine burlesque acting of the season, while Edouin immortalized himself in his wonderful travesty of Bonfanti's dancing, and in the "Moral Ballet." A violin solo by Mr. Withers, the musical conductor, between the acts, was warmly encored, as were also Miss Atherton's pretty song and dance, and various other attractive features.

This week the Academy boards will be occupied by a new sensational drama, entitled "Our Oscar," written by Charles H. Fleming, of Baltimore, with express reference to the introduction of the specialties of the Carroll Family, consisting of the father and three boys. The former, Mr. R. M. Carroll, is an excentric character actor of good ability, and the boys, Little Dick, the "General," and Master Edwin, are genuine prodigies. The remaining characters will be taken by the Academy Company.

The Praeger family of vocalists and instrumental performers give a musical entertainment at the Academy of Music this evening. The programme includes the overture to "William Tell," Tyrolean warblings, selections from "Ernani," "Trovatore," and "Martha," the overture to "Massaniello," a duet on the table and bow zithers, solos on the mandoline and melophon, and various eccentric specialties.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Rightly estimating that the extremely unfavorable weather of the past three nights kept from the theatre a large number of people who had intended to see the superb performance of "Julius Cæsar," at Aiken's Theatre, the management was determined not to withdraw the piece, according to the original plan, but to give five more presentations, ending on Thursday evening, and including the Christmas matinee. These few remaining opportunities to witness a rendition such as Mr. Barrett's *Cassius*, which may be said to have no superior on the American stage, should not be missed by our theatre-goers. This being the last week of Mr. Barrett's engagement, his farewell benefit occurs on Friday night, when the charming romantic play of "Rosedale" will be produced, with Mr. Barrett in his popular *role* of *Eliot Grey*, in which, previous to his appearance as *Cassius*, he had created the most favorable impression. In addition to his impersonation of *Cassius* in the performance of "Julius Cæsar," Mr. Barrett will deliver the famous oration of *Antony* over the body of *Cæsar*. It is a week full of rare attractions at Aiken's.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Although "Fun" proved to be a success in its attractive powers, drawing excellent houses throughout the week, Messrs. Hooley, Padget, and Blaisdell have yielded to a strong popular desire, and for Christmas week will give "The Lancashire Lass," which will be remembered in Chicago as one of the most acceptable and successful dramas ever written by Henry J. Byron. In it, John Dillon, as the *Party by the Name of Johnson*, probably made the strongest hit of his stage experience in this city, and it is the recollection of his mirth-provoking rendition of the *role*, together with a desire to enjoy it again, that has led to numerous requests for a revival of the play, which a few years ago enjoyed an extended run at the Museum. Besides Dillon in his original part, Messrs. Blaisdell and Wilson appear as *Robert Redburn* and *Mr. Jellick*, the parts then filled by them. The cast also includes Messrs. Padgett, Soggs, Woodfield, and Miss Meek, Miss Marie Louise, and Mrs. Wallace Britton, the latter making her first appearance. "The Lancashire Lass," with such a cast of characters, and with the elegant scenic equipments for which Mr. Strause, the artist at Hooley's, is becoming noted, cannot fail to prove a rare treat. There will be a grand Christmas Matinee, as well as the usual Saturday afternoon performance.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.

The bill for holiday week at Myer's Opera House embraces, in addition to the first part and the admirable "Medley Chorus," the songs and dances of Master Clarence Burton; a ballad by Tyrrell; "Obeying Orders," by Kemble, Cotton, and Rice; Mackin and Wilson in their great specialties; Arlington's celebrated discourse on "Woman's Suffrage;" "The Midnight Assault," and "A Trip to the Moon." The programme will be found to be unusually attractive.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The urbane and popular Treasurer of the Globe, Mr. R. L. Marsh, takes a farewell benefit to-morrow night, and his hosts of friends are getting ready to make the affair a benefit in the strongest acceptation of the term. A choice bill has been devised, including the first appearance of Lucy Adams, protean change vocalist; Guy Linton, character singer; Miss Sallie Swift, athlete; Bobby Newcomb in his tasteful songs and dances; and all the old favorites. In conclusion will be given "The Union Scout," introducing Charley Howard in the character of *Old Uncle Jeff*.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

John S. Clarke, the actor, lost twelve hundred pounds sterling by the failure of Bowles Brothers.

Mr. Creswick, who is well known here, has reappeared at the Princess, in London, where he has been playing "Hamlet."

It is denied that a new spectacle is soon to follow "Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's, or that the "Black Crook" is to be revived.

The street bills for Fechter's new theatre in New York, the Lyceum, are to be printed in London. The opening will occur some time in January.

"One of the little pleasantries of the "gods" at the Dublin Opera-House consists of throwing on to the stage a bouquet, to which a piece of twine is attached. When the prima donna goes to pick up the nosegay it is suddenly drawn up again, amid the roars of the "deities."

Boucicault's play of "Arrah na Pogue" has been performed over 2,000 nights, and critics continue to find something new in it to admire and write of. In the last eighteen years, Mr. Sothern has played 3,350 nights in his three famous pieces, "Lord Dundreary," "David Garrick," and "Brother Sam."

Among actors, the sale of Edwin Booth's pictures takes the lead. More are sold of him than all the other actors in the United States. He is a particular favorite with the ladies. Among women, Mrs. Scott-Siddons has the same expression of face, and they purchase largely of her picture.

It is hinted that Mr. Charles Foster, of the Bowery Theatre, is engaged in writing a drama, in which Colonel Tennie C. Claflin will make her *debut*. The story is that she has suggested the leading sensational effects, and that Mr. Foster had visited Mrs. Woodhull and her sister in Ludlow Street Jail to confer with them on the matter.

John Brougham's new play, the "Lily of France," just brought out at Booth's Theatre, and which is based on the story of Joan of Arc, is not favorably spoken of either in a literary or dramatic point of view. Neither was it well acted, according to some of the critics. Others, however, warmly commend both the play and the acting.

The French Republic seems as fearful of the social undertone as was the Empire. A version of Mr. Boucicault's play, "The Long Strike," is to be produced at the Ambigu Comique, but the dramatic censorship has suppressed everything in the action which relates to the insubordinate movements of the disaffected workmen. The telegraph office will be all that will be left, and the piece is to be called "La Depeche."

A couple of Yale seniors, filled with a longing to get "behind the scenes," bribed some of the subordinates the other night to allow them to go on the stage as "supes" in "Le Roi Carotte." This was all very fine, but a sharp fight with some imitation monkeys was next on the programme, and the monkeys leaped on them and overcame them so completely that they fled out of the house wounded and half naked. Their thirst for theatrical life is not as great as it was.

In London, nearly all the evening theatrical performances begin at 7 o'clock, and the newspaper advertisements contain complete timetables of the pieces. For instance, the following announcement concerning the Gayety Theatre, Strand:

This evening, at 7, "Love a la Mode." At 8, "Game of Speculation:" Mr. Charles Mathews, Messrs. Maclean, Soutor, Bishop, Teesdale, etc.; Misses Brough, Leigh, etc. At 10:15, "Cool as a Cucumber;" Mr. Charles Mathews.

With reference to Joseph Jefferson's state of health, the Baltimore *Sun* says:

A letter received in Baltimore from Hohokus, the residence of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, contradicts the statement copied in the *Sun* recently from the New York correspondence of another journal, about Mr. Jefferson's eyes and health. He is reported in excellent health, spending just now a few days in Boston. His mind is not diseased in any way, and his immediate family were much distressed at the unwarranted report. It is stated, on perfectly reliable authority, that at no time has Mr. Jefferson had any relapse. He could, he was lately assured by Dr. Brown Sequard, resume his professional labors within a month, but of his own choice he will not return to the stage until spring.

A LONDON CRITIC ON "FRITZ."

Joe Emmet is in London, playing "Fritz," as rehabilitated by Halliday, to crowded houses in the Adelphi Theatre. The *Morning Post*, in the course of an extended criticism on the performance, says:

He impersonates with "verve" and animation many characters new, or nearly so, to a British audience, and sings in Breitmann dialect a variety of songs usually followed by a characteristic dance. The general quality of his ballads may be inferred from their titles—such as "Dats vats the matter mit Jacob," "Shonnie was a nice young man," "Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dog?" "In the Zoo," and "Seven Up." But he is not less successful in effusions of a more tender tone, as is proved by his touching performance of a "Lullaby" in the second act, and his still better rendering in the third of a charming little song called "Schneider, how you was," sung for the especial delectation of a little boy who comes to see him in prison, and whom he hoists upon his shoulders, capering about the stage with such dainty drollery of action that the audience, equally delighted with the song and the dance, insist upon both being repeated three times. Mr. Emmet is alike *au fait* at the absurd ditties of the banjo and the sentimental strains of the guitar, but his favorite instrument is what he terms a "Toy Harmonic," from which he extracts very melodious and pathetic music, playing no fewer than five variations on the dear old air of "Home, Sweet Home." There is, however, in Mr. Emmet's programme one song to which exception may be taken,—that in which he professes to give a description of the offence caused to the olfactory nerves by the cooking of *sauer kraut*, a theme not particularly attractive in itself, nor treated in a style to compensate by wit (though such compensation had been possible) for the transgression against good taste. With one or two pleasant exceptions, your "entertainers" are dull rogues, and to spend an evening with them is like going to supper after the manner of *Polonius*, "not where you eat, but where you are eaten" by intolerable *ennui*. Mr. Emmet, on the contrary, is a clever, amusing performer, and, as his types of character are as yet unfamiliar to a London audience, his entertainment has, independently of its intrinsic merits, an air of freshness and novelty which will probably contribute to its popularity. In the United States it is said to have had a run of 1,000 nights.

MUSIC.

The present week is musically a blank. For the first time for many years, in the height of the musical season, we are to have a whole week without public concerts. Concert-goers can therefore take a good rest and devote themselves unstintedly to the duties and pleasures of the holidays. The most attractive musical event of the week will be the Christmas music at St. Mary's. At the midnight mass, the choir will sing Mercadante's three-voiced mass in B flat. At half-past 10 on Christmas morning Haydn's Third (Imperial) Mass will be given. On Thursday morning, the choir of St. Mary's will sing at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Sangamon and Fourth street, Haydn's Third Mass, with orchestral accompaniment. A *Veni Creator* (baritone solo) written by Mr. Rohner, the leader of the choir, will be sung by Mr. Frank Bowen, and, for the offertory, Mr. Schultze will sing the *Cujus Animam* from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with orchestra.

OPERA.

Our first regular operatic season since the fire (the Wachtel season hardly being worthy of the name) will commence at the Academy of Music Jan. 6, with an entirely new English Opera Company, which breaks the ice for the first time in Chicago, under the management of Mr. Edward Seguin. The troupe comprises such artists as Rose Hersee, Jennie Van Zandt (who would have made her debut here with Parepa had it not been for the fire), Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Gustavus Hall, Brookhouse Bowler, and a new English tenor. The repertoire has not yet been announced.

TURNER HALL CONCERT.

The following is the programme of the Turner Hall concert, to be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon:

1. March En Avant....Parlow
2. Overture to the Magic Flute....Mozart
3. Waltz—Fleurs de Fantasie....Gungl
4. Fantasie—The Maiden's Dream, with solo for Zither....Lumbye
5. Potpourri—Past and Present....Neumann
6. Duet for Cornet and Trombone, performed by Messrs. Helms and Braun....Schrappe
7. Finale from The Templar....Nicolai
8. Overture to Der Frieschutz....Weber
9. Quadrille—Thalia....Hoffmann

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The regular Germania Band Concert takes place this afternoon as usual at Orpheus Hall, with the following programme:

1. Military march....Walter
2. Overture to "The Bronze Horse"....Auber
3. Waltz—"Sadness"....Lumbye
4. Potpourri—"Bacchus' Wreath"....Menzel
5. Violin solo....Ernst
Mr. Loesch.
6. Golden Robin Polka (for two piccolos)....Bousquet
Messrs. Holm and Baeither.
7. Overture to "Martha"....Flotow
8. Introduction and Chorus from "Lohengrin"....Wagner
9. Sylvester Quadrille....Parlow

TRIUMPH OF AN AMERICAN SINGER.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 26 says, referring to the Monday popular concert of the previous day: "The vocalist was Mr. William Castle, a young American tenor, who has already made a name in his own country. Haydn's 'In Native Worth,' and Mendelssohn's 'Garland' were sung by him so as to win the ungrudging favor of the audience. Mr. Castle possesses a good voice, of ample power and compass; his *mezzo voce* is charming, and he sings with the taste and feeling of an artist. So endowed, a favorable debut was a matter of course."

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

In musical publications at home, the week affords no news. From abroad, however, there is some intelligence of interest. Dudley Buck, well remembered here, has just issued a Te Deum in B minor, with Benedictus in E, and a Te Deum in C. The *Atlantic Monthly*, while strenuously objecting to this class of music for Church service, nevertheless speaks well of Mr. Buck's compositions. It says:

Mr. Buck's compositions have the advantage of well-defined and often sympathetic melody, and easily flowing, scholarly harmony. Their besetting fault is a certain sentimentality, which at times suggests the Wely-Battiste organ-music, and which, to distinguish it from the would-be-passionate sentimentalism of the modern love-ballad, we will characterize as *religious* sentimentalism, for want of a better epithet. Sentimentalism! *Viola le grand mot lache!* All the bad influences to which an organist is exposed tend after all to this: sentimentalism, which in the end is but diluted sentiment. * * * Whatever we have said at all depreciating Mr. Buck's Church Services must not be understood to apply to them alone, but to the whole grade of compositions to which they belong. If music of this sort is to be sung in our churches, we know of no recent publications whose incontestible merits recommend them more strongly than these very things of Mr. Buck's.

Mr. John K. Paine's Oratorio of St. Peter has just been published by Ditson & Co., but it has not yet reached Chicago. Another American composer, George Bristow, has just published his Arcadian Symphony.

The Wagner war in Europe is adding largely to musical literature. A certain Dr. Mohr has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Joint Stockism in Music," in which the composer is charged with degrading his musical plans to a level with ordinary operations on 'Change. A second pamphlet, entitled "Richard Wagner and Jacques Offenbach," is by an anonymous writer, who tries to kill both these musical birds with one stone, and, of course, fails; a third pamphlet, entitled "Richard Wagner: A Word in Explanation of his Nibelungen Trilogy," has for its author a certain Gustav Dullo, who charges the composer with sins against morality and the finer feelings of his audiences. But of all the recent publications that have been issued from the anti-Wagnerian camp, that bearing the title of "Richard Wagner: A Psychiatric Study," bears the palm for its audacity. Its author is, as he says in the book, a practical physician and psychiatrist in Munich, who, under the screen of his science (?) attempts to asperse before the eyes of the world the mental and moral character of the immortal composer of "Rienzi," the "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin," by declaring that he is insane. If he is insane, it is a pity that other living composers could not be insane in a similar way. Apropos of Wagner, Dr. H. Wylde, the Gresham Professor of Music, has been delivering a course of lectures on his works. Dr. Wylde does not sympathize with Wagner's theories, which he sums up as being "unmitigated intellectuality," but he expresses his belief that Wagner's later works are destined to work a great reform in the art of opera composition.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Lucca Opera Troupe is now in Philadelphia.

Liszt's oratorio of the "Christ," which is now finished, has made its appearance in Pesth.

A series of Patti-Mario concerts will be commenced in New Orleans on Tuesday next.

The farewell concerts of Herr Rubinstein are announced to take place at Steinway Hall, N. Y., Dec. 31, and Jan. 3 and 4.

A monument has just been erected to the memory of Chopin, the musical composer, at Warsaw, his native place.

The principal musical feature at the second Philharmonic Concert, on the 14th, was Raff's Symphony, No. 4 (new).

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard is once more in opera with Miss Agnese Palmer, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Stewardson (baritone), and Mr. Frank Gilder.

The Berlin writers speak very highly of the performances of a Mdlle. Olsen, a young Danish pianiste, who recently appeared at a concert in that capital.

M. Arban will inaugurate his new appointment, as successor of Strauss, with an orchestra of 120 musicians, at the first masked ball in the Paris Grand Opera House.

Since his return to Vienna, Herr Strauss has become an inveterate chewer of tobacco. He excuses himself by saying that the habit was recommended to him in America as being excellent for the constitution.

A writer from Copenhagen says that a life-like portrait of Carl Maria von Weber has lately been discovered by a relic-hunter in that city. It was drawn by Hornemann in 1820, and differs in some respects from the well-known likenesses.

According to the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, Mme. Cosima, Liszt's daughter, and formerly the wife of Herr Hans von Bulow, the pianist, having gone over to the Protestant Church, was married to Herr R. Wagner during the recent visit to Bayreuth of her father, who was present at the ceremony.

Mdme. Mallinger, ex-prima donna of the Berlin opera, who has been singing at St. Petersburg for some time past with but scanty success, has at length succeeded—so say the German papers, at least—in captivating the St. Petersburg public, a feat which she had almost despaired of being able to perform.

Herr Hans von Bulow recently announced a series of four pianoforte performances at Vienna. At the first performance he played the chromatic fantasia and a suite by Bach, a sonata by Mozart, two ballads, the E flat minor scherzo and Handel variations by Brahms, a suite by J. Raff, and finally, Franz Liszt's paraphrase of Schubert's walzes ("Soirees de Vienne").

The second Theodore Thomas symphony concert takes place on Saturday evening, Dec. 28, in New York, on which occasion Beethoven's pastoral symphony, Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, Liszt's symphonic poem "Die Hunnenschlacht," the introduction and finale of "Tristan und Isolde," and Max Bruch's concerto for violin opus 26 will be performed—the latter by Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Munich, gives the following description of Wagner's plan for his new Bayreuth theatre:

Workmen have been engaged on the foundations of the theatre for some months past; the foundation walls are laid, and the contracts for the superstructure will be given out in a few months. The plan of the theatrical edifice is now determined. Externally it will be a very unassuming structure. The walls covering the audience will be run up of lattice work; that covering the stage will be built of stronger material, but without ornamentation. To compensate for the plain exterior, however, Wagner intends to spare no expense in scenic decorations for the stage and in the interior arrangements for the comfort of the spectators. The length of the theatre will be nearly 300 feet, and the width, including the side wings, nearly the same dimensions. The auditory will contain 1,500 spectators, and the space allotted to it is terrace-like, shelving down to the stage. The front will be very plain, the entrance covered by a simple roof borne on pillars. Four large water-towers, or reservoirs, are a prominent feature on the part devoted to the stage. The stage will have a breadth of 95 feet, and a height of 79 feet, the space beneath the stage a depth of 37 feet. The orchestra will occupy its accustomed place between the stage and the audience, but will be invisible, being 13 feet lower than the podium of the stage. The opening of the stage filled out by the curtain is 45 feet broad and 42 feet high. The interior arrangements of dressing rooms, bureaus, and rooms for princely guests will be very complete. Liszt paid Wagner a visit a few days ago at Bayreuth, when the two overlooked the labors of the workmen, and discussed the feasibility of plans and improvements.

BEAUTIFUL "ILE" OF THE SEA.

We walked by moonlight on the beach,
Where dimly white the light-house stood;
And far as mortal eye could reach
Beheld the ghostly vessels brood.

At hand the sea, with scarce a sound,
Just met and kissed the silent shore,
And rippling back laid all around
A swaying amethystine floor.

At last the sea-gull's cry was stilled,
And, save our quickly-coming breath,
And dip of waves, the night was filled
With silence infinite as death.

And here we walked and swore to be
True as the tranquil Evening Star
That, yonder rising, softly threw
Its mellow, melting light afar.

But, while we gazed, that beaming orb,
Fair as the purest dream of love,
Paled to our sight, until it burned
Naught but the merest spark above.

With sudden terror we beheld
This wondrous quenching in the sky,
And, as the last gleam flickered out,
Asked of our fears the reason why.

What time there came an awful voice,
Making our hearts stand still the while—
"Why, durn the blasted wick, it's dry,
And, dang it! we are out of ile."

Since then we've walked on Watch Hill beach
At various times; but always we
Now take a telescope along,
And likewise an Astronomy.

—*Norwich Bulletin.*

HUMOR.

Judy says that Miss Bateman is the reverse of a flower blooming in July's garden—she is night Leah, and that is a dah-lia.

—What is the difference between a forward minx and a shot rabbit? One's over-bold and the other's bowled over.

—A doctor went out for a day's sport, and complained of having killed nothing. "That's the consequence of having neglected your business," observed his wife.

—There is nothing like a good definition, as the teacher thought when he explained the meaning of "old maid" as a woman who had been made a very long time.

—The Jacksonville *Journal* states that a blooming, blushing school-girl called at that office the other day and inquired for "papers for a week back." The idea suggested was that she wanted them for a pannier.

—*Experientia Docet.* Elder of Fourteen: "Where is baby, Madge?" Madge: "In the other room, I think, Emily." Elder of Fourteen: "Go directly, and see what she's doing, and tell her she mustn't!"

—To find out what the Indiana Legislature is made of, go over the hills of Jeffersonville, and cry aloud, "Who's yer law makers?" Of couse echo will answer, "Hoosier law makers."

—The married ladies of Hannibal, Missouri, have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." It is about four feet long and has a brush on the end of it.

—Henry Ward Beecher said "a fire devil sits on every Mansard roof." For an imp of darkness to do that is impo-light.

—"Pity the Poor Teacher. "Teacher: "And what are the four quarters of the world?" First Pupil: "Please, teacher, air, earth, fire, and water." Second Pupil (eagerly): "No, teacher, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John."

—A naturalist thinks that if a cat were properly fed twice a day on tortoise-shell scraps she might ultimately produce a litter of catacombs.

—A little girl was one day reading the history of England with her governess, and coming to the statement that Henry I. never laughed after the death of his son, she looked up and said: "What did he do when he was tickled?"

—A lady wished to have her husband's life insured in a Boston office the other day, giving as a reason that she wanted either a husband or some money, "she didn't care which." She never expected both at the same time.

—The other day a little boy, who had cut his finger, ran to his mother and cried: "Tie it up, ma; tie it up quick, for the juice is all running out!" The same urchin, on one of the late excessive hot days, appealed to mother for help, saying: "Ma, do fix me, for I'm leaking all over."

—A Syracuse deacon cast a gloom over his wife's mouth by pulling a button-hook from his pocket marked "Lizzie." His wife's name is Mary, and she never owned a button-hook, but has had to rely upon a hair-pin for such work heretofore.

—A Mrs. Day, of Springfield, Ill., lately gave birth to quadruplets, weighing ten pounds each in their stocking feet. The bereaved father says Shakspeare was quite right when he said we do not know "what a day may bring forth."

—Miss Anthony is said to have abandoned the classics altogether, disgusted with the invidious sexual distinction implied in the oft-quoted "*mens conscia recti*," until Mrs. Stanton pointed out to her that, after all, the mens part of the phrase was feminine.

—A little girl who was visiting the family of a neighbor heard them speak of her father as a widower; and, on her return home said: "Pa, are you a widower?" "Yes, my child. Don't you know that your mother is dead?" "Why, yes, I know that mother is dead; but then you always told me you were a New Yorker."

—"Comparisons are odious." Mrs. G.—"I really must give cook warning, Charles. She does use such very bad words!" Mr. G.—"Really, dear! What sort of words are they?" Mrs. G.—"O—well——the same as you use!"

—"It is possible," said an experienced uncle to an adolescent nephew, "to be tolerable comfortable in marriage, if your wife enjoys good health, and you enjoy as much money as will enable you to afford to gratify all her inclinations besides your own."

—One of the saddest instances of woman's faithlessness with which we have ever met was that of the wife of a man in Syracuse. It seems that the couple had arranged that for six months the husband was to get up and make the kitchen fire, and that the wife was to perform the task for the succeeding six months. The man's half year expired on the 2d, and on the morning of the 3d the woman suddenly died. He is nearly broken-hearted over his affliction. He says if he could only have forseen this bereavement, he would have shuffled her out of bed at daylight every morning since May.

GLASGOW.

A Striking Exhibit of Scotch Thrift.

How Co-operation Works in Careful Hands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 1, 1872.

About eighteen months ago, a few residents in this city undertook a co-operative scheme. Its great success has proved its perfect practicability. I shall sketch its salient points, in the hope that some Chicagoan may be led thereby to introduce something of the sort in the Garden City.

A CAPITAL OF £10,000,

divided into £10 shares, was subscribed. The Company was then organized, and incorporated, under the laws of Great Britain, as the "General Supply Association [Limited]." By the articles of incorporation, its management is vested in a Committee of five. This Committee is elected by the shareholders. It consists, at present, of a coalmaster, a merchant, a manufacturer, a builder, and a drysalter. The details of the business are conducted by a "Manager," who is appointed by the five Directors. The Company opened

A LARGE GROCERY STORE.

It has since opened another. At these houses goods are sold only to three classes of persons: The stockholders, the people who have made themselves "life-members" by the payment of £1, and those who have made themselves "yearly-members" by paying 2s. 6d. To the two latter classes, non-transferable tickets are issued. These may be required to be shown whenever a purchase is made. Cash on delivery is the invariable rule. To obviate the inconvenience of always sending money with an order, the Association

RECEIVES DEPOSITS

of not less than £5 at a time, against which it allows its customers to draw. These deposit-accounts must never be overdrawn a farthing. They may be withdrawn at any moment. The advantages of this system are obvious. The Association, by buying for cash and in large quantities, gets its goods cheaply. Its members, therefore, save in all their purchases, and make sure of unadulterated articles besides. All this, however, is but a small part of this admirable scheme. Arrangements have been made with twenty-two of the first firms in Glasgow, by means of which the members of the Supply Company can buy from the firms in question, at a reduction of from 5 to 20 per cent from regular prices. The list of the leading articles sold at these twenty-two places covers four closely-printed pages of a pamphlet of about the size of *Our Young Folks*. It is almost needless to say that this list comprises nearly everything that man can wish to have in, on, or around him.

HOW IT PAYS.

To get the reduction for its members, the Association pays nothing. It does not even bind its members to trade at these houses. It does, however, ask them to do so, and self-interest makes them heed the request. The merchants are indemnified in two ways: They secure a constant increase of custom, and their business becomes largely a cash one. As I have said, the saving to holders of Supply Company tickets ranges from 5 to 20 per cent. Meat, which sells here for from 12d to 16d a pound, they get for a penny a pound less. The reduction on iron is 12½ per cent; on fancy goods, 15 per cent, and on jewelry and groceries, 20 per cent. After securing all these advantages to its members, the "General Supply Company" finds itself, at the end of each half-year, with

A SURPLUS OF PROFITS.

Half of this surplus is used as a dividend to the shareholders. In the eighteen months since they put in their money, they have received three dividends of 5 per cent each. Of the other half, part goes in salaries, expenses of management, etc., and the remainder is divided among the "life-members"—i. e., those who have paid in £1. The division is made according to the amount of purchases made by each during the half-year. It has, so far, been nearly 10 per cent a year. Thus, a life-member not only saves 20 per cent on whatever he gets from the Association's two grocery stores, and from 5 to 20 per cent on all his purchases from twenty-two other stores, but he gets a dividend besides.

HOW IT WORKS.

Suppose that he buys, during the year, £200 worth of goods, half from the Company and half from the other firm. On the former he saves £20, on the latter at least £10. His two dividends will amount to £10. The result is, that an investment of £1 has saved him £30, and netted him £10 besides. Such a statement would be incredible were it not matter of proof. The Association now has about 2,000 members, who represent nearly that number of families. As the expenses of management by no means increase in proportion with the enlargement of business, the prices of groceries, etc., are being constantly reduced as the membership extends. This extension has been the more rapid because it is for the interest of every member to get his friends to join. All in all, the "General Supply Company," of Glasgow, is a most robust proof of the fact that co-operation is both practicable and profitable.

GOING THROUGH THE RYE.

A blue June sky bent o'er the world,
The Summer-winds were blowing,
And cool cloud-shadows swept across
The meadows ripe for mowing,
When, from a mazy thicket green,
A minstrel piped, himself unseen,
And, from the happy songster's throat,
Gushed one unvarying, liquid note;
Bob-o-link, o-link, o-link-um,
Bob-o-link.

My life was mirrored in the day,
As calm as Summer-ocean,
Nor height nor depth gave one false shade,
Nor one discordant motion,
As, blythe of thought, and feeling, I
Went through the waving field of rye,
And parted its green stems to see
Where might the coming singer be,
Who sang, with such unbounded glee,
Bob-o'-link, o-link, o-link-um,
Bob-o-link.

Full soon I spied him where he sat
Upon a leafy cherry;
A wild hop played bo-peep, bo-peep;
Was ever wight so merry?
Two blackbirds chattered on a limb,
And cast four envious eyes at him.
The wild clematis drooped her head;
"I'll die for love," was all she said.
With noiseless step I crept anigh;
Above me flowed the rippling rye;
While high and clear my charmer trilled,
And all the listening June air filled
With bob-o-link, o-link, o-link-um,
Bob-o-link.

In airy ecstasy he swung,
As light as any feather,
For he was drunk for very joy
Of song and Summer-weather.
According with his joyous strain,
The south wind breathed a low refrain,
Sobbed to sweet death and sighed again.
Down the horizon's crystal wall
The fabled river seemed to fall,—
That river of the gods some call.
Cloud-navies, with white sails unfurled,
Anchored above a silent world,
Casting long shadows on the grass
Through which the trembling winds did pass.
From hazel-nook the catbird's croon
Kept rhythmic cadence to the tune
Of morning sweeping on to noon.
A smiling goddess, rose in hand,
At Summer's open door did stand,
And clover scented all the land;
While clear and high my charmer trilled,
And all the listening June air filled
With bob-o-link, o-link, o-link-um,
Bob-o-link.

O Summer-days brimful of peace!
O wealth of Summer beauty!
I drained your chalice long ago,
And found that cold word, Duty,—
So hard to learn, so sweet to know;
Yet, looking o'er that long ago,
On some such lonesome day as this,
'Twould give me back unstinted bliss
To see again that rustling rye,
Beneath another matchless sky,
And hear again, from care-free throat,
The dawnful gladness of that note:
Bob-o-link, o-link, o-link-um,
Bob-o-link.

MRS. L. A.

—That was a good, though r pun, which was made by a student theological seminaries (and he the brightest of the class, either) "Why is Professor —— the g of the age?" and, on all giv "Because at the close of every a 'Great Awakening.'"

—A youth, in accoutrem his rustic origin, passing afternoon last week, saw lished truss hanging in a pended from it a tag wit Rupture Truss— Rusticus, eying it w edging away apprehensi they would like it."

EUGENIE GRANDET;

or,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated from the French of DeBalzac for The Chicago Tribune.

XIII.

Five years went by, in which no event left its mark on the monotonous existence of Eugenie and her father. There were but the same things steadily done, with the chronometric regularity of the motions of the old clock. The deep melancholy of Mademoiselle Grandet was a secret for nobody; but, even if everybody could guess its cause, never did a word spoken by her justify the suspicions which all the social gatherings at Saumur entertained as to the state of the heart of the rich heiress. Her sole company consisted of the three Cruchots, and some of their friends, whom they had gradually brought into the house. They had taught her to play whist, and came every evening to make up a game. In the year 1827, her father, feeling the weight of infirmities, was compelled to inform her regarding his landed estates, and told her, in case of any difficulty to consult Cruchôt, the notary, whose honesty was known to him. Then, toward the close of this year, the goodman at last, at the age of 82, had a paralytic attack, which made rapid progress. Grandet was given up by Mr. Bergerin. As she thought that she would soon be alone in the world, Eugenie held herself, so to speak, nearer to her father, and pressed more closely this last link of affection. In her thoughts, as in those of all loving women, love was the whole world, and Charles was not there. She was sublime in her care and attention for her old father, whose faculties began to give way, but whose avarice sustained itself instinctively. The death of this man did not differ from his life. Early in the morning, he was rolled midway of his fireplace and the door of his closet, doubtless full of gold. He remained there motionless, but looked with anxiety, even in those who came to see him, now at the iron-lined door. He wanted to know the cause of the least noise he heard; and to the notary's great astonishment, he heard the yawning of the dog in the court. He awoke from his apparent stupor on the day and hour when he had to receive rents, settle with the tenants, and give receipts. He then moved his wheeling chair till he was opposite the door of his closet. He had his daughter open it, and watched until she herself put away the bags of money, one upon another, and until she shut the door. Then she silently returned to her place, so soon as she had returned to him the precious key, always kept in his waistcoat-pocket, and which he took from time to time. Then, too, his old friend, the notary, feeling that the rich heiress would inevitably marry his nephew, the President, if Charles Grandet did not return, redoubled his cares and attentions. He came every day to put himself at Grandet's disposal; went at his order to Froidfond, to the farms, the meadows, and the vineyards; sold the crops, and transmuted everything into gold and silver, which was secretly added to the sacks heaped up in the closet.

Finally, the last days came, during which the massive frame of the goodman was fighting with obstruction. His wishes to remain seated in one corner of his fire, before the closet-door. He seized hold of, and rolled up, all the coverings they put on him, and said to Nanon, "Look this up, so that they may not rob me." When he could open his eyes, to which his life had retreated, he turned them at once toward the door of the closet where his treasure lay, and said to his daughter: "Are they there? Are they there?" in a tone indicating a sort of frantic terror.

"Yes, my father."

"Watch over the gold; put some gold before me."

Eugenie spread out some louis on a table for him, and he remained for hours with his eyes fixed on them, like a child who, when just beginning to see, looks stupidly at the same object; and, like a child, he smiled painfully.

"This warms me!" said he occasionally, allowing an expression of perfect happiness to appear on his countenance.

When the curate of the parish came to administer the sacrament to him, his eyes, which had been apparently dead for some hours, became reanimated at the sight of the silver cross, candlesticks, and holy-water vessel, which he looked at fixedly, and his vision moved for the last time. When he was put to the question: "Have you this to say?" to which he put the Savior, he made a frightful motion to seize it, and this last effort cost him his life. He called Eugenie, whom he did not see, though she was kneeling before him, and bathing with her tears a hand already cold.

"My father, bless me?" asked she.

"Take good care of everything. You will give me an account of these things down here," said he,—proving by this last remark that Christianity must be the religion of misers.

Madame des Grassins, towards whom Eugenie abounded in courtesy and kindness, persisted in plaguing the Cruchots. But then, as of old, Eugenie would have been the central point of the scene; and, as of old, Charles would have been the sovereign there. The bouquet once presented to Eugenie on her birthdays by the President had become periodical. Every evening, the rich heiress had a large, magnificent bouquet, which Mrs. Cornoiller ostentatiously put in a vase, and secretly threw into a corner of the court so soon as the visitors were gone. At the beginning of spring, Madame des Grassins tried to disturb the happiness of the Cruchots by talking to Eugenie of the Marquis de Froidfond, whose ruined house could be restored if the heiress would give him back his estate by a marriage contract. Madame des Grassins dilated on the nobility, the title of Marquise, and, taking Eugenie's smile of disdain for approval, she went away, saying that the marriage of Mademoiselle Grandet had not made as much headway as was believed. "Although Monsieur Froidfond is 50," said she, "he does not look any older than Mr. Cruchot; he is a widower, and he has children, it is true; but he is a Marquis, and he will be a Peer of France; and, just now, find alliances of that quality if you can. I know, certainly, that Father Grandet, when uniting all his possessions to the Froidfond estate, intended to ingraft himself on the Froidfonds. He often told me so. He was sly, was the goodman."

"Why, Nanon," said Eugenie, one evening, as she went to bed, "he could not write to me once in seven years!"

While these things were taking place at Saumur, Charles had made a fortune in the Indies. His stock of goods had sold very well. He had quickly realized a sum of $6,000. The baptism at the line had made him lose many prejudices; he saw that the best way of attaining fortune was, in tropical regions as well as in Europe, to buy and sell men. Therefore, he went to the coast of Africa, and engaged in the slave trade, adding to his traffic in men that of the commodities which could be most profitably exchanged at the various markets to which his interests carried him. He brought to his business an activity which did not allow him a moment of freedom. He was governed by the idea of reappearing at Paris with all the display of a great fortune, and to seize a position more brilliant than the one from which he had fallen. By wandering among men and through many countries, and by observing their differing customs, his ideas were modified, and he became skeptical. He had no longer fixed opinions concerning justice and injustice, when he saw that locked on as virtue in one country and virtue in another. By the perpetual contact of interest, his heart grew cold, shrunk, and dried up. The blood of the Grandets did not miss its destiny. Charles became hard, keen on the scent. He sold chines, negroes, birds' nests, children, and artists; he played the usurer on a grand scale. The habit of defrauding the Custom House of its rights had made him less scrupulous about the rights of man. So he went to St. Thomas, to buy at a low price goods stolen by pirates, and carried them to points where they were in demand. If the noble and pure face of Eugenie accompanied him in his first voyage, like that image of the Virgin which Spanish sailors put on their vessel, and if he attributed his first successes to the magical influence of the vows and prayers of that gentle girl, later, negresses, mulatto women, white women, Javanese, Almees, his orgies of all colors, and the adventures which he had in various countries, utterly effaced the memory of his cousin, of Saumur, of the house, of the bench, of the kiss taken in the passage. He only remembered the little garden inclosed with old walls, because there his venturesome destiny had begun, but he denied his family's ties, as it was an old dog who hid cheated him of his jewelry. Eugenie occupied neither his heart nor his thoughts; she occupied a place in his business matters as a creditor to the amount of six thousand francs. That course, and these ideas, explain the silence of Charles Grandet. In the Indies, at St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, at Lisbon, and in the United States, the speculator had taken, so as not to compromise his name, the *alias* of Shepherd. Carl Shepherd could without danger show himself everywhere indefatigable, audacious, greedy, like a man who, determined to make his fortune by whatsoever ways, hastens to get through with the infancy of it, in order to remain an honest man during the rest of his life. Following this system, his fortune was rapid and brilliant.

So, in 1829, he returned to Bordeaux, on the Marie-Caroline,—a fine brig belonging to a royalist commercial house. He possessed nineteen hundred thousand francs, in three well-hooped casks of gold-dust, on which he expected to get seven or eight per cent by having it coined at Paris. On this brig was also a gentleman in ordinary of his Majesty, King Charles the Tenth, Monsieur d'Aubrion, an excellent old man, who had committed the folly of marrying a fashionable woman, and whose fortune was in the Islands. In order to repair the extravagances of Madame d'Aubrion, he had gone to sell his estates. Monsieur and Madame D'Aubrion, of the house of Aubrion de Buch, whose last Capital died before 1789, reduced to an income of 20,000 francs, had a quite homely daughter, whom the mother wanted to marry off without a dowry, her means barely enabling her to live in Paris. It was an undertaking whose success would have seemed problematical to everybody, in spite of the skill they attributed to a woman of fashion. So Madame D'Aubrion herself almost despaired sometimes, as she looked at her daughter, of burdening any one with her, even though he were a man crazy after rank. Mademoiselle D'Aubrion was a long young lady, like that insect, the bâton-rompu, which has a similar sounding name; thin and weakly, with a disdainful mouth, on which descended a nose which was too long, large at the end, yellowish when in a normal condition, but entirely red after eating,—a kind of vegetable phenomenon, more disagreeable in a pale and sunnyed face than in any other. In short, she was all that could be desired by mother of 38, who, still handsome, had still pretensions. But, to counterbalance such disadvantages, the Marquise D'Aubrion had given her daughter a very distinguished air, had subjected her to a course of hygiene which temporarily kept her nose of a reasonable flesh-color, had instructed her in the art of dressing tastefully, had taught her those melancholy looks which interest a man, and make him believe he is about to meet the angel so vainly sought for; she had showed her the manœuvre of the foot, to shove it out at the proper moment and have its smallness admired, and when the nose had the impertinence to get red; in a word, she had made out of her daughter a very satisfactory creature. By means of large sleeves, deceptive corsages, dresses made full and elaborately trimmed, and a close-fitting corset, she had obtained such curious feminine proportions that, for the instruction of mothers, she should have exhibited them in a museum.

Charles associated a good deal with Madame D'Aubrion, who decidedly wanted to ally herself with him. Many persons even assert that, during the passage, the beautiful Madame D'Aubrion neglected no means to inspire a rich young man with love, and enjoyed that look of deep disgust which would cross his face in spite of all his efforts to the contrary.

Thackeray tells of a man who was once escorted through a magnificent palace by the housekeeper, and who, after all the beauties of the castle had been shown him, horrified the old woman by saying in a sepulchral voice: "And now, madam, will you show us the closet where the skeleton is?" and he insists that there is a skeleton in every house, jealously hid, yet ever present. This name was the bony guest that abode with Farnow, and before whose horrid front all-the others' cares and sorrows of life shrunk into insignificance; and he kept it, not in a closet, but in a book. Yes, he kept a record of these jokes, and, with dreary exactness, entered them, and brought forward the amounts, and calculated the averages, with as much care as though it was a part of his legitimate business. This book he open before him, and showed that, during the year, up to that night, there had been 1,436 jokes passed upon his name, or an average of four for each working day of twelve hours, or one for every three hours. Was not this name, of itself, a heavy enough burden for one man?

So there he sat that evening, behind his prescription counter, as forlorn a man as ever existed, living over again in thought his weary life; remembering with painful distinctness every disagreeable circumstance, every sorrow of his boyhood, every thwarted longing of his manhood, every cry of his bruised heart for help when there was no help; and, to his morbid eyes, the past was all gloom, and the future obscured by a gray fog, which gave no sign of nrtng; and it was Christmas-Eve.

Yes, he knew it was. That tiresome Mr. Bohlander had been in (for the ostensible purpose of trying a Sedlitz powder, but, more likely, Farnow thought, for the purpose of uttering his tiresome jest: "Farnow, you're quite near now!"), and had informed him of that fact. Well, he thought grimly, what was Christmas to him more than any other day?

To others it was a day of jollity and merriment; a day when good cheer, pleasure, and charity reigned; when fires blazed in every home, and hearts were warm with love; but to him, a lonely, miserable man, it was a sad day,—a day when he envied the men who had wives and children; when he watched the bright, happy faces of the little ones, and then turned away and sighed, and felt more dejected than ever.

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"—and candy, and nuts, and raisins."——

"Oh! won't it be grand?" and the little creature fairly ran out of the store and flew across the street, so eager was she to communicate the news to Mrs. Winkle.

After she had gone, Farnow fidgeted about, arranged and rearranged the bottles on his shelves, walked excitedly up and down, and, when "young" Mike, the boy who swept and dusted the store, came in to perform his nightly task, he was at him in a moment. Mike stared in wonder at the excited man, and a faint suspicion of insanity flitted across his mind when Farnow asked him if he could bring a lot of boys and girls there the next afternoon to a party.

But "young" Mike was a cautious youth (his sagacious friends "round" were merely a sort of mark to distinguish him from some other Mike, and bore no reference to his experience); therefore, he wanted to know the particulars before he committed himself.

"Are you goin' to have

used a most astonishing variety of steps,—sh
rous breakdowns and jigs, from clog and fan
lances, and some steps entirely original.—
hen they ended with a grand double shuf
the applause was long and loud.

Then the obliging couple sang a coarse song,
with a dancing accompaniment, and the enthusi
sm rose to so high a pitch that when Miss
rom the table, called for three cheers for Mr.
arnow and the ladies, the excited crowd led in
le ones gave them six, and a "tiger" extra.

Just as the noise died away, the white curtain
was drawn aside, and the Tree, loaded with gifts
and ablaze with lights, stood revealed.

For a moment the children seemed to be
struck dumb by the gorgeous spectacle, and only
ne little fellow found voice to say:

"O-o-h! hesn hain't that gay!"

Then what a time there was! The noise was
errific, the pressure immense; but there was
no angry looks and words, no jostling and
'scrouging." They pressed about the tree, and
received their gifts with outbursts of childish
easure; and even the undemonstrative Mike,
who had been unnaturally grave and pompous
before, was heard to shout at this stage of the
roceedings. There was no marshing, and as
confusion was not obviated; but somehow
he gifts were distributed, and each received
hare.

When the tree had been completely stripped,
he children held a hurried consultation, and
hen Mike, as their spokesman, came to Farnow
nd said:

"The boys and girls, they say as how it's
ettin' late, and they'd like to have you say some
hin' to 'em before they go,—any little speech or
rather," he explained.

There was a moisture in Farnow's eyes as he
rose to comply, and looked upon the little ones
athered around him.

In simple, earnest language, then, he told the
tory of the day, and little faces brightened and
rew earnest as little minds began to compre-
end that which had always seemed a mystery.

A silence fell upon them, broken only by the
obs of Mrs. Winkle, who was crying for very
oy,—her honest, kindly face fairly aglow; and
thus they stood for a moment after he had
closed. Then the children pressed forward, and
showered thanks upon them, individually and
collectively,—not wordy thanks, but thanks that
ame straight from grateful little hearts,—and
with the gentle lesson of the day fresh in their
minds, the children departed, and the party was
over.

Miss Skemp's party was also a great success.
But, as it does not come within my premises, I
can only say that the proceedings of the after-
noon furnished a fruitful topic for con-
versation; and so eager were the guests
to hear the particulars, and so en-
thusiastic were they in their approval
of Mr. Farow was the lion of the evening. His
wonderful flow of spirits surprised everybody
(Mr. Bobiander even darkly hinted that they
were owing to a flow of another description of
spirits, but the idea was scouted and its ori-
nator ignored), and he was voted a most jovial
delightful man.

He had, also, an opportunity of seeing his lo
Jemima and the little seamstress side by sid
and, strange to say, he laughed (to himself)
the object of his youthful adoration, and
dared (again to himself) that she was an affe
ed old catamaran.

That night, before he went to bed, he look
into the glass at his face and tried to look wo
the broken down and chuckled as he said, half
aloud: "Well, by George! I do believe that
have enjoyed myself. Farnow, you're not
now;" then he chuckled again at that unp
meditated pun, and laughed himself to sleep.

So Farnow's Christmas Party was over. Wa
was it over? True, the night had fallen, t
children had departed, and Farnow was alon
dreaming pleasant dreams; but was this all?
Who knows but from this seed so many
kindliness brave fruit may grow? Who k
but from this day of pleasure great years m
spring? One Summer-day will stir the life
seeds which grow to oaks; and who can
out that the germs from which spring no
thoughts and deeds were quickened into l
by that one day of warmth and love?

And hail, Farnow! lived in vain? I answer,
No man has lived in vain who has caused
sound in little ears, unaccustomed to s
strains, the Angels' chorus:

Peace on earth, good will to men.

P. S.—I have since heard that Farnow, c
pletely cured of his melancholy, courted the
he seamstress, and that they are to be mar
soon. How true this report may be, I am
able to say; but I met him the other day
from his appearance (he has raised a mousta
and wears a scarlet neck-tie) I am inclined
believe it. At any rate, he is melancholy
longer, and, as he became good-humored
smiled at the puns, their number gradually
minished, and now strangers are the only o
who attempt them. While earnestly endeav
ing to lighten the burden of others, he lost
own.

Is it not always so? LOUIS DORE

LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

Blessed old Santa Claus! king of delights,
What are you doing these long winter nights?
Filling your budgets with trinkets and toys,
Wonderful gifts for the girls and the boys?
While you are planning for everything nice,
Pray let me give you a bit of advice.

Don't take it hard if I say in your ear,
Santa, I think you were partial last year;
Loading the rich folks with everything gay,
Snubbing the poor ones who came in your way;
Now, for all times in the year, I am sure,
This is the time to remember the poor.

Plenty of children there are in our city
Who have no fathers or mothers to pity;
Plenty of people whose working and heading
Scarcely can keep all their dear ones from
Now, if I came every year in December,
They are the ones I would surely remember.

Once, on a beautiful Christmas, you know,
Jesus, our Savior, was born here below;
Patiently stooping to hunger and pain,
So He might save us, His lost ones, from
Now, if we love him, His bide us to feed
All His poor brothers and sisters who need.

Blessed old Nick! I was sure if you knew it
You would remember and certainly
This year, at least, when you empty your
Pray give a portion to all who may
Then, if you chance to hear
Bring a small gift to your friend.

KITTY CLOVER.

—Emily Huntington Miller in the Little Corporal.

Dolls' Shoes.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The manufacture of doll's shoes, although
taking more of the toy trade than of re
shoemaking, has grown so rapidly of late y
that the few facts concerning it will no doub
of interest. Quite a business is done in th
little articles by some of the dealers in fin
and small wares for the shoe trade in sev
the large cities. They are retailed in the
and fancy goods stores, and about holiday
are in active demand.

Within the past six or eight years this busi
has grown into considerable importance,
there are several manufacturers who devote
whole time to this department, employing
a number of operatives. They make use of sc
of morocco, etc., from shoe manufactories
book binders, which formerly were thrown a
At first the shoes were of the simplest chara
and, as far as any special shape was c
cerned, they were merely semblance of sh
But within two or three years there has
much improvement made in the style and m
of manufacture—the fashions of the day
lowed closely, and the pets of the house
must have their dolls dressed in all resp
similar to older people, and therefore se
pairs of shoes must be provided for the we
dresses—slippers, ties, walking-boots, sh
etc., and in various colors. They must be m
to button, tie or lace, as the case may be.

One of the most popular makers of these s
else informs us that he makes 50,000 pairs
annum, using about 20,000 feet of morocco
sheep, mostly of scraps, besides cutting con
erable whole stock of all the fashion
colors—yellow, bronze, blue, pink, red, and
—which sell to the findings dealers at from $1
to $4.50 per dozen. There are two grades
shoes, one for common dolls and the other
wax dolls—the latter of which are made
great care, and are really a very neat and pr
article, some of them being large enough f
flesh-and-blood baby of tender months.

"Pure" Water Antagonistic to Pub Health.

A writer in the Paris *Constitutionnel* dev
an article to "The Public Health of Eur
and the Dangers of Pure Water." Citing
heavy roll of diarrhœa cases in England, the
stances of isolated cholera in London and P
and the infrequent cholera in America, he ar
that these maladies come, most frequently,
so much from the heat as from improper
and that a very common cause is the use of
or seemingly pure water. It is certain, a
ing to this writer, that the
purest in appearance frequently cont
thousands of germs of all sorts, only v
through the microscope—perhaps eggs or
in the spare state—the development of w
isolated in the body, produces morbid affect
most effectual means of counteracting
dangers of pure water is by boiling, by
all pernicious germs are destroyed. The w
recommends, therefore, tea and coffee, th
he also says that wine, beer, and even stro
liquors, are good, as alcohol destroys t
microscopic germs in wear that are so da
ous to health.

THE CHURCHES.

The Growth of Congregationalism in this City.

History of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

Until May, 1851, the Congregationalists who settled in Chicago united with the Presbyterian Churches, whose doctrines and forms of worship coincided nearly with their own, and with whom they co-operated in Home and Foreign Missions. But at that time, owing to a division in the Third Presbyterian Church, on the subject of slavery, a growing out of dissatisfaction at the action of the General Assembly, a portion of the members organized the First Congregational Church. There are now in the city twelve Congregational Churches, technically so called, besides two independent churches; to wit, on the North Side, the New England, with 304 members and 350 Sunday-school scholars, and the Lincoln Park, whose statistics are not at hand; on the South Side, the Plymouth, with 466 members and 500 scholars (with which the South has recently united), and the Oakland, with 70 members and 180 scholars; and on the West Side, the First, with 787 members and 800 scholars; the Union Park, with 466 members and 500 scholars; the Tabernacle, with 358 members and 977 scholars; the Bethany, with 59 members and 200 scholars; the Scandinavian, statistics not received; the Leavitt Street, with 125 members and 310 scholars; the Wicker Park, with 22 members and 100 scholars; and the Clinton Street, with 80 members and 400 scholars.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Seven cogent reasons were urged by the proper authorities for the organization of a Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago directly after the withdrawal from the Third Presbyterian Church, the first of which, like the first of several causes why a New England village did not celebrate the arrival of General George Washington in a certain occasion, (viz. want of gun-powder) was of itself sufficient, and which we quote in full:

The production of a ministry is in the church generally. If there be faith, there will be growth; and ministry will not be reached without this best fruitage of ministry. Without such fruitfulness and culture on the part of colonial dependence on the East for a ministry, our churches never become what the exigencies of the Redeemer's kingdom require.

Accordingly a Board of Directors was appointed, Sept. 26, 1854, and the machinery for constructuring the Seminary began to move. Agents were appointed, plans submitted, special meetings were held, donations received, and, although the discouragements were many, the great work made progress. Some fifty parties in the city made proposals to give or sell sites for the Institution. It was at first proposed to locate from two to five miles out of the city; to purchase a large tract of land, build up a suburban town, erect seminary buildings and houses for the Professors, thus making the place attractive, and creating a demand for residence property which should enable the Board to remunerate itself for all expenditure by the sale of these lands. This plan was finally rejected, because it involved an uncertain speculation in real estate, and a greater expenditure than the finances warranted, and because it would delay the opening of the institution. A second proposition was to select the best possible location within the city, regardless of cost, provided it came within the scope of reasonable accomplishment. In a line with the present site, immediately west of Union Park was purchased, at a cost of $98,000. The endowment was set at $250,000, to be raised in money, notes, and lands. More than the one-half of this amount was readily secured, but the reverses of 1857 seriously impaired its availability. The lands of the institution were put in two classes, the "Permanent" and the "General." The former was never to be expended, but of the latter either the principal or the interest could be used for any purposes of the Seminary.

THE OPENING.

These preparations having been made, and a correspondence opened with sixty-six young men, East and West, who proposed to study Theology, the Institution was opened in May, 1858, with twenty-eight students (six of whom were seniors, thirteen juniors, and nine in the special department) and three Professors, viz.: Rev. S. G. Bartlett, D.D., from New Hampshire; Rev. F. W. Fisk, D.D., from Beloit College; Rev. and Rev. Joseph Haven, D.D., of Amherst College, Mass., in a wooden building on the northwest corner of Ashland and Washington avenues, now occupied by the Union Park Congregational Church. The following are the words of Prof. Haven pronounced at the time:

And now, O God! we commend to Thee this institution. Bless its struggles and its defenders. Guard it against the dangers to which it may be exposed. Sustain it during its years of infancy, and the struggles of growth and early manhood. Raise up friends and prayers for it in its darkest hours. Let no dissension or jealousies spring up among those who sustain it, to [illegible] its usefulness. Let it be a fountain open for the healing of the nations. May its [illegible] mingle with the great current of the world's thought and feeling, and make it purer and better, when they who now with prayer and faith open and [illegible] this institution shall have passed away from the scene of earthly toil, may its streams, pure as ever flowed, still flow on, to bless the world, and make glad the city of our God, until they shall at last be followed up in the River of Life that flows from beneath Thy throne.

THE ALUMNI.

The success of the institution in the matriculation, education, and graduation of students has been very creditable, and no doubt as commendative as expected by its founders. The number of the Alumni is put down at 70. Of these, six have gone to the higher mansions, nine have gone as missionaries to foreign lands, forty-two are now laboring in Illinois, six in Wisconsin, fourteen in Iowa, five in Massachusetts, four each in Minnesota, Kansas, and California, three each in Missouri and Nebraska, two each in Michigan, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, and one each in Colorado, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada. Five of this number now reside in this city.

IN ATTENDANCE.

The present number now at the institution is as follows, tabulated as follows:

Seniors	1
Juniors	20
Middles	6
Specials	9
Third year	2
Second year	3
First year	6
	11

The number, nine are from Beloit College, two from Iowa College, two from Middlebury, Dartmouth, and one from each of the colleges, Hartford, Hillsdale, Knox, Northwestern, Wheaton, Olivet, and the University of Wisconsin.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

does not differ materially in this from other similar institutions. It is divided into the same number of years, viz.: the Junior, Middle, and Senior. The first year is given mainly to the study of the Scriptures in the original; this second to systematic theology, and the third to pastoric and historical. The "Special Course," a novelty, we believe, of this seminary, embraces all that is in the regular course except the first year. In place of what is omitted, other studies are given. Like the regular, it occupies also three years. Matriculation in this department is optional with the Faculty, the examination having reference to piety, genius, and adaptability to the work, rather than to erudite scholarship.

THE BUILDINGS.

Of these there are two, Keyes' Hall, occupied by the Library, and Carpenter's Hall, a portion of which is completed. The former contains four stories high, contains lecture and recitation rooms, and accommodations for forty students. The latter is perfect in its convenience so far as done, and contains studies for professors and students, and also an elegant lecture room shaped. As originally projected, this edifice, when Carpenter Hall shall be finished, will appear in one building, [illegible] on Ashland, and 150 on Warren avenue, the southeast corner (as constructed) being a tower twenty-four feet square and 100 feet high. This grand [illegible] the Union Park Church, which it adjoins, will furnish an architectural display of its kind rarely seen.

THE FACULTY.

There are at present five Professors engaged in training the students, viz.:

Rev. S. G. Bartlett, D. D., in the New England Chair of Biblical Literature.

Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D., in the Wisconsin Chair of Sacred Rhetoric.

Rev. James T. Hyde, D. D., in the Iowa Chair of Pastoral Theology.

Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., in the Illinois Chair of Systematic Theology.

Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., lecturer on Church History.

The Library contains 4,500 well-selected volumes. There is also a reading-room containing the popular and standard periodicals of the day.

Upon the whole, the Congregational Seminary seems well equipped with buildings, endowments, students, and Faculty, and is moving on, no doubt, to higher planes of prosperity and usefulness.

THE INSIDE OF A STUDIO.

A peep into one room, which we give as a sample, revealed a host of conveniences and ornamentations that, to many unacquainted with student life, may be surprising. The study parlor was richly carpeted, and amply furnished with comfortable chairs, sofa, writing and reading desks, a cabinet organ, libraries, etc. On the walls hung costly and elegant engravings of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher; the class of 1870 in Beloit College, six of whom are now in the Seminary, a large chromo representing a fish scene, and other pictures. One window was profusely adorned with vase flowers at its base, and an English ivy that went clambering up to the top of the casing over into the library and to the foot of a white cross suspended above. The other was equally as well adjusted with the potted geranium, fuchsia, bigonia, and other plants, and a German ivy, that likewise sought the elevated portions of the room. From the ceiling pendant was a large pot plant known as the "Wandering Jew." A Sharpe's rifle hung over a chamber door, with all the necessary concomitants. A barrel of apples was near by, and a whole museum of other things, from all of which it was surmised that the occupants were ready for a sermon, buffalo hunt, or a general good time. Of course this was Mr. Brown's room.

NOON PRAYER MEETINGS.

A noon prayer meeting was established several years ago by the Young Men's Christian Association. Under the direction of Mr. D. L. Moody, the zealous evangelist, it has become one of the institutions of the city. It will be remembered that the meetings were formerly held in the lecture-room of Farwell Hall, where a large number of worshipers were wont to avail themselves of this daily means of grace. The fire split the meeting into two branches, one finding refuge on the South Side, and the other on the West Side. Yesterday they were again united, in a new apartment of the third floor of the Methodist Church Block, recently erected on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. The location is one of the best in the city for the convenience of business men who attend the meetings. The room is pleasant and well lighted, the furniture plain and comfortable. A good carpet of a red pattern covers the floor, which rises at the upper end to a platform, where the leader conducts the exercises. A rotund stove performs the duty of suffusing warmth with alacrity. The clock on the wall reminds the worshiper that the hands of time are running away, and that man is but a flower. A small organ, endowed with musical talent of a high order, accompanies the songs of praise. The entire aspect of the room is cheerful and inviting.

In this room gathered yesterday for the first time the ladies and gentlemen interested in the work. There were many of the old faces, the faces of those who have borne the burden of the enterprise. There was Major Whittle, who has been a constant attendant for years, and Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Jacobs, of whom the same may be said, besides Messrs. Keens, Myers, Walker, Sankey, Revel, Thayne, Bliss, Billings, Davis, Hammond, and others too many to mention. Mr. Burnell was there from Aurora, and Mr. Morehouse, from England. Mr. Moody was unavoidably absent.

The exercises were opened by Mr. Jacobs, who made a prayer embracing thanks to God for His mercy in restoring them once more to union. The hymn commencing "Where in Heaven" was sung, and then followed a discussion on the twelfth chapter of Daniel, the Sunday school lesson for to-day, carried on by several gentlemen. The proceedings were interspersed with prayer and singing, concluding with the benediction. Meetings will be held daily, beginning precisely at noon and lasting an hour. Everyone is invited to participate,—rich and poor, black and white, will be welcomed regardless of race, religion, or previous condition.

A meeting was held at the conclusion of the services, and it was decided that the Sunday School Institute for Cook County would be held on the 2d and 3d of January. Mr. Burnell reported that he had visited seventeen counties, and held institutes which had been successful and full of promise.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. Robert McKenzie, whose church at Elgin was burned on the 14th inst., sustaining a loss of $14,000, is now soliciting aid to rebuild. He has met already with more than ordinary success, and is encouraged to believe that, in time, all will be well again. It is proposed to raise $12,000,—of which sum Elgin is expected to give $3,000. Chicago will be called upon for her quota, and the balance will be solicited elsewhere. Elgin is a town of rising prominence, and has no other Presbyterian Church. The one burned was completed only a few weeks ago, the congregation straining every nerve to build it. They are now homeless and unable of themselves to rebuild. The membership is 100, and the congregation 300. We doubt not that Mr. McKenzie, who is a man of unusual energy and much beloved by his people, will secure the funds requisite for rebuilding.

REV. G. L. THOMPSON

delivered an interesting and instructive address before the students of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, on last Thursday evening. His subject was "Literature and Christianity." In its detail, the history of literature as held together by the golden clasp of philosophy was given. The lecture occupied an hour, and was delivered to an invited audience. Mr. Thompson is a man of much mental vigor and withal an orator. He has just returned from a lecture tour in Indiana and Kentucky, and will soon start out again in the same work through Wisconsin and Minnesota.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE

is to be held Thursdays and Friday evenings, under the auspices of the State Sunday School Association. Such topics will be selected for discussion as may seem best. In addition, a report of the progress of the Sunday School work in the Northern District of Illinois will be presented by R. A. Burnell, Chairman of the State Executive Committee for this district. The place of meeting will be announced in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. Pastors and Superintendents will please notify their schools.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

of the Fourth Unitarian Society gave the second of their series of sociables at Bournique's Hall, on Twenty-fourth street, on Friday evening. These parties are to be given every two weeks during the winter, and have thus far been very interesting and pleasant. The next party will occur on Friday evening, Jan. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is talk of a General Council of the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world. Dr. McCosh has suggested it. A West Side religious journal nominates Chicago as the place of meeting.

Rev. Victor Witting, formerly of the Swedish Methodist paper of Chicago, has gone to Sweden as a missionary. He sailed on the 8th inst.

EARLY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the article which appeared in your last Sunday paper upon the "History of the Growth of the Baptists in Chicago," mention is made of the arrival in Chicago in 1833 of Rev. A. B. Freeman, and the organization of the First Church on the 19th of October of that year. It is stated that "a small wooden house of worship, costing $600, was built on South Water street, near where the river divides into the North and South branches." One fact, however, has been omitted in this account, as in all previous accounts of the early church, that has appeared from time to time, and that is that the "small wooden house" referred to was erected by Dr. John T. Temple, upon his own property and at his own expense, the lower floor being used for church purposes by the Baptists and also by the Presbyterians, and the upper portion as a schoolroom. The fact that Dr. Temple for six months afforded Mr. Freeman a home in his own family seems also to have escaped all mind of the historian; but, inasmuch as Mr. Freeman received from the Home Mission Society a salary of but $100 a year, it was a fact of considerable importance at the time.

To the public generally one facts may be of no interest, but as a part of the history of the Baptist Church in this city, and in justice to Dr. Temple, who is still living, and is engaged in the active practice of his profession in St. Louis, they should not be forgotten.

The writer would not have taken it upon himself to make these corrections were it not for the fact that the omission has been so often made as to lead many to believe that the historian of the Baptists has been so superficial in his search for materials that he has never heard of these facts before, although they are so well known and could so easily be verified by living witnesses; and were it not also that he knows that the man who is in justice entitled to have them preserved, is so little influenced by the desire for the publicity of acts which were performed from a sense of duty and not with the expectation of public approval, that he would never take upon himself the taste of supplying such an omission. Very respectfully yours,

AN OLD SETTLER.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day, morning and evening, in the various city churches, as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. John Woods will preach this morning and evening at the Ninth Church, the morning subject being, "The Angel's Chorus at the Nativity." A Christmas festival will be given at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning at Reunion Church on "Christmas," and in the evening on "How to Come to Christ."

—Ashland Avenue Church. Services in the chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues. Rev. Arthur Swasey, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

—Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach at the usual hours at the Third Church, the evening subject being "Christmas."

—The Rev. N. D. Gulick will preach this morning and evening at the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. John Baugh will preach, this morning and evening, at the United Presbyterian Memorial Church.

—The Rev. W. C. Young, of the Fullerton Avenue Church, and the Rev. Mr. Reid, of the Eighth Church, will exchange pulpits this morning.

UNITARIAN.

The Church of the Messiah has secured Martinez's beautiful hall, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, for worship, and Sunday night the Rev. R. L. Collier will begin a series of addresses on social subjects, the one to-night being on Criminals and Poor People. Mr. Collier will also preach in the morning.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte preaches this morning at Bournique's Hall, to the Fourth Congregation, on "What is Religion?"

—The Rev. J. C. M. Hewitt, pastor of Unity Church at Oak Park, preaches this morning, on "Prayer."

—The Rev. Dr. Hosmer will preach to-day for the Rev. Robert Collyer.

—The Rev. C. G. Howland, of Kalamazoo, Mich. preaches this morning and evening at the Third Church.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates this morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney officiates as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will preach this morning and evening at St. John's Church.

—The Rev. C. R. Cheney preaches this morning, in Christ Church, on "God's Message to the Lukewarm," and this evening on the "Workingmen's Excuse."

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual at Calvary Church.

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams. Rev. Wm. W. Stocking, Rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Anniversary sermon in the morning on the completion of the first year's Rectorship, and in the evening the concluding lecture on "The Seven Churches of Asia."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. O. Libby, of Dover, N. H., will preach this evening in the Free Church. There will also be morning services.

—The Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach this morning and evening at the University Place Church.

—Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. J. Bradshaw will preach this morning and evening at the Clinton Street Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Williams will preach as usual, at the Tabernacle Church. His morning subject is: "The Birth of Jesus."

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this morning and evening, at the First Church.

—Professor Swing will preach to his people this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney preaches this morning and evening at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. W. F. Stewart will preach this afternoon at the Reuben Street Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. H. F. Campbell will preach this morning at Murray Chapel. There will be a Sunday School concert in the evening.

—There will be morning and evening services at the Church of the Redeemer.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning, to St. Paul's congregation, in the Synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Religious services will be held this morning at the new Church Hall on Prairie avenue.

—The new church temple just erected at the corner of Michigan avenue and Southwestern avenue will be dedicated at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Hibbard will officiate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach as usual in the Christian Church. The evening subject is, "The Ancient Egyptians and their Gods."

—H. L. Hastings, of Boston, editor of *The Christian*, will preach this evening in Advent Christian Chapel. Subject: "Christians must every Lord's Day "to break bread," etc., at No. 61 South Sheldon street.

—The Chicago Progressive Lyceum meets at 1 o'clock, at No. 99 West Randolph street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

EPISCOPAL.

Dec. 22—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 25—Christmas-Day.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Dec. 22—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 24—Vigil of the Nativity.
Dec. 25—Nativity of Our Lord.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen, First M.
Dec. 27—St. John, Ap. and Evang.
Dec. 28—SS. Innocent, M. M.

JEWISH.

Dec. 25—Feast of Dedication of Temple.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.

A Prominent Business Man, While Temporarily Insane, Swallows a Dose of Arsenic. His Recovery Considered Doubtful.

The community was much exercised yesterday over a painful rumor that gained ground, of the narrow escape from a premature death of a distinguished business man, whose name is as well known in our city as that of any of our citizens. It appears that a night or two ago, Dr. Hollister was roused from his slumbers to attend upon the gentleman in question, whose residence is upon one of the avenues near the lake, as he had swallowed a dose of arsenic, with the evident intention of committing suicide. Dr. Hollister found the patient in a terrible condition of collapse, and though prompt remedial agencies were called in, for a long time the poor man hung in the balance between life and death. Since then his condition has improved but slightly, and the chances of his recovery are very slight. His condition yesterday was most critical, Dr. Hollister visiting him three times during the day. An examination of the gentleman's business gives no clue to this dreadful attempt upon his own life, as the books show him to be free from any financial pressure. Neither can any domestic difficulty be regarded as the probable cause, for the domestic relations of the sick man's family are proverbially happy. The physicians believe the cause to be temporary insanity, the consequence of an over-worked brain. The family has the sympathy of the entire community in their distress, so far as the case is known. Names are withheld for obvious reasons.

The Brunswick Hall,

situated at Nos. 187 and 189 East Washington, which was informally opened about one month ago, but which has since undergone many elegant improvements, will be regularly and formally opened on Christmas Day, when, among other attractions, Messrs. Sadler & Gruber will offer to their friends a monster roast, from the loin of one of the mammoth prize steers, exhibited by Reinhardt, the West Randolph street butcher. The Brunswick Hall, one of the largest and finest in the city, contains nine of J. M. Brunswick & Co.'s elegant bevel tables, of the latest style, and supplied with the famous steel ribbon cushions, pronounced to be the perfection of billiard cushions. John Gruber, the popular Superintendent, will be on hand, to attend to the wants of patrons.

On Christmas Day, the West Side Brunswick Hall, on the corner of Green and Randolph streets, will be re-opened by Mr. Sadler, who has purchased the place, and will be pleased to welcome back all his old friends of that vicinity.

Guard Against the Ravages of Small-Pox.

BADEN BADEN, Bond Co., Ill., Dec. 16, 1872.—Messrs. TILDEN & Co.—GENTLEMEN: Having fairly, squarely, and impartially tried your new deodorizer and disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, in two cases of small-pox in my own household with so much satisfaction, I feel it an unquestionable duty to recommend it to each and every one of my professional brethren of all schools, as the best and most reliable disinfectant and deodorizer ever placed within our reach. My experience as surgeon in different hospitals during the late United States war, when the then renowned disinfectants were used, coupled with my personal observation of the effects of Bromo-Chloralum in this disease, within the last few weeks, establishes beyond doubt its superiority as an effective disinfectant in small-pox. Yours respectfully, J. B. SMITH, M. D.

Twelve Years' Experience with the Rotating Hook.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19, 1872.—Messrs. Burnham and Flannery—Gents: I have used a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine twelve years. During five years my machine was used in a large clothing house for making the heaviest woollen goods, cottonades, etc. Have done all of my family sewing and various kinds of work for others. Last August I exchanged the old machine for the improved or New Wheeler & Wilson, which contains many points of excellence not in the old machine. The new Wheeler & Wilson is my favorite.

MRS. D. L. COLUMBIA,
No. 558 West Taylor street.

Main office and salesroom for the "New" Wheeler & Wilson No. 236 West Madison street. Branch, No. 960 Wabash avenue.

BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents.

Sewing Machines.

[Advertisement.]

Some of the sewing machine agents in our city have been continuously advertising the rate of increase of manufacture of their particular machine. These statements have induced us to ascertain which machine actually has the largest per cent of increase, and we find, from the sworn statement of all the companies, that the New Universal Wilson Sewing Machine's manufacture in 1871 was an increase over 1870 of 4,100 per cent, the most wonderful increase ever recorded in the world. If the Wilson manufacture increases at the same rate in 1872, they will manufacture over 86,000,000 sewing machines this year. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street. The company want agents in country towns.

Lipman's Unredeemed Pledges.

Doubtless many people are not aware of the fact that a regularly licensed pawnbroker, such as A. Lipman, who stands as high as any man in the business community, does not advance one loan on any but the very best quality of goods, whether of jewelry, watches, diamonds, chains, cutlery, guns, opera glasses, clocks, fancy goods, musical instruments, etc. Such, however, is the fact, and those who attend the continued auction sale of these unredeemed pledges from the loan office of Mr. Lipman can rely implicitly upon the quality of the articles offered. The sale is made by Wm. A. Butters & Co., at their auction rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, and will commence to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Choice Christmas Cuts.

Lovers of fine beef will feel an interest in the fact that those three beautiful cattle, known as the "White Triplets," whose magnificent proportions were the subject of so much admiration when they were exhibited in the street a few days since, have been butchered by Messrs. Reinhardt & Co., Nos. 168 and 170 West Randolph street, where they are now cut up and ready for delivery in any shape to suit the epicure. No such beef has been offered in Chicago lately. The same firm has in addition a full and complete line of choice meats, including beef, pork, mutton, pigs' heads and feet, and sausage of every kind. They have made a specialty of rare and delicious meats for their holiday customers.

Ho! for the "Sunny South."

To Mobile and return for $35.75. The Illinois Central Railroad will commence the sale of Excursion Tickets on Wednesday morning, the 25th, and continue until the 29th, inclusive. All should avail themselves of this opportunity to witness the gorgeous pageants and displays which take place in Mobile on the 31st inst. and 1st prox. For tickets and information, apply at the Illinois Central Railroad Ticket Office, No. 75 Canal street, the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, and the depot foot of Twenty-second street.

All for One Dollar.

Not even the extreme cold weather of yesterday could keep a throng of people from visiting the Exposition Dollar Bazaar, at No. 221 West Madison street. It was not mere curiosity which brought them there, but the certainty of finding exactly such goods as they wanted, for a smaller price than they could be procured for elsewhere. The exposition of the goods for sale constitutes a display seldom witnessed, and even those who do not intend to buy find gentlemanly attendants to show and explain the different exhibited articles.

A Curiosity.

The show-windows in the hat, cap, and fur store of Messrs. Cooper & Hennegen, No. 136 Clark street, are a curiosity these cold, freezing days. While every other window in the city is completely covered with a heavy coating of frost, their windows are as clear as a looking-glass, displaying their goods as handsomely on a pleasant summer's day. They have succeeded in outwitting Jack Frost completely. The curious, or those wishing to profit by their ingenuity, will be made welcome to all the information desired by dropping in at No. 136.

Removal of a Liquor House.

In another column will be found the notice of removal of Schwab, McQuaid & Co., to their new stores, Nos. 36 and 38 South Water street. This firm is the oldest, and one of the largest, liquor houses in the city. Parties in want of goods in their line will do well to give them a call and examine their stock of imported wines and liquors, also Pennsylvania rye and Kentucky Bourbon whiskeys, and everything appertaining to the liquor trade, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pretty to Look At.

The inquiry for choice holiday goods, suitable for gifts, continues unabated at the fine jewelry establishment of Edson H. Goodrich, No. 137 Twenty-second street, indicating that the ladies and gentlemen of that vicinity appreciate the good taste and enterprise of the proprietor in the introduction of a stock so extensive, varied and elegant. They can also buy at reasonable prices, besides feeling sure that what they get is of the very newest style and the best quality.

To the Ladies.

We have just received a large variety of fine French and Hamburg embroidered handkerchiefs, new and elegant designs; also a large variety of point and point applique collars and lace to match, by the yard. These goods are particularly desirable for holiday presents, and we offer them at great reductions from regular prices to reduce stock. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 263 State street, near Twentieth. P. S.—Our store will be kept open Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The Champion Fire Extinguisher.

In another column of to-day's TRIBUNE will be found an official announcement of the appointment of Horatio M. Smith, of No. 84 Market street, as the agent at Chicago for the sale of the large self-acting Village Engine and Hand Fire Extinguisher, manufactured by the Champion Fire Extinguisher Company, of Louisville, Ky. The Champion is declared to be the most effective and reliable extinguisher in use, and our merchants, business men, and capitalists will feel a deep interest in the new agency.

The First Annual Ball

of Rising Star Lodge, No. 50, I. O. F. S. of I., will be held at Standard Hall, Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 25, 1872. All the necessary steps have been taken to make this the most successful affair of the season. Messrs. Chapin & Gore and Warwall & Co. will be the caterers of the evening. Tickets can be had until Wednesday noon, Dec. 25, at No. 121 South Clark street. No tickets will be sold at the door.

A Present for a Lady.

One of the most acceptable of presents at this season is a real hair switch, and at M. Glassbrook's stores, No. 203 West Madison street, and No. 145 Twenty-second street, can always be found goods in this line that are reliable, and sure to please both recipient and purchaser. The stocks have recently been perfected as to assortment and variety of shades, and prices to meet the usual increased demand during the holidays.

Enterprise and Elegance.

Mr. H. B. Bryant has had an entire story of the fine building on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets fitted up with all the modern improvements for that popular institution, the Bryant & Stratton Business College. The selection of location is perhaps the best that could be made. The institution is very flourishing in its new home. We are requested to announce that there will be no vacation between the holidays.

A Useful Christmas Present.

No present can be more acceptable to young ladies studying music than a $135 share of the Conservatory, entitling the holder to ten terms of instruction in piano, voice, organ, or harmony. The sale of shares will close Feb. 2, 1873. Chicago Conservatory of Music, No. 698 Indiana-av. Robert Goldbeck, Director.

Acceptable Christmas Present.

For ornament and use combined, none is more fitting than a handsome set of draperies from Hoskins' original designs, in great variety and style, and of superior quality, with prices that will compare favorably with the times. For sale at Spencer H. Peck's, No. 19 South Can

SAN DIEGO.

Charms of the Country---Secularization of Church-Property---A Miracle.

Music and the Ladies—The Battle of San Pascual.

The Harbor of San Diego---The Two Towns---Evening Bells---The Past and the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 16, 1872.

Thank fortune, there is one portion of the American Union where a person can go and find a warm, genial, and delightful climate, which is free from miasmata, and one need have no fear of lingering fevers and wasting agues. It need hardly be said that

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

is the country here referred to. Some people visit it who are in the last stages of consumption, and I do not know that it is at all strange that they are not cured immediately, for the probabilities are, that such people will never be cured this side of the dark river. But this does not militate against the balmy climate, nor does it prove anything adverse to the healthy land which is washed by the waves of the ever-blue Pacific. For days and days, and weeks and weeks together, the days are golden sunshine, and the weeks as lovely as can be imagined. So bright and charming everything appears, that life seems to have had new beauties added to it, and a strange longing comes over one's mind that eternity may set in, and the scene, with all its surroundings remain unchanged forever. Say what we may, do what we may, there is

A WIKED SPELL

about all the Spanish-American countries which is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe. It is is no wonder the natives do not wish to leave their homes to roam about over the world, for earth does not possess a fairer scene. Perhaps there never will be a dense population here, and maybe there will not be a very enterprising one,—the people can be happy nevertheless, though some Americans are utterly unable to understand it. There is no such thing as hurry in this fair land, Nature being left to take her own course; and the consequence is, there are trees of matchless beauty, orange-groves filled with golden fruit, and vineyards of great extent. Flocks and herds cover the grassy plains; and, way out near the feet of the great mountains of the Sierra del Monte Diablo, are fine farms and ranches, supporting a contented population, who dress the same as those in the east, and are quite unlike any to be seen beneath the bright sunshine of Southern California, or the lovely starlight nights thereof.

Before the revolution in Mexico, the number of

MISSIONS

in California was twenty-one, all of which were endowed on a liberal scale. Every monk had an annual salary of $400, in addition to donations and bequests, from the living and the dead, which constituted a fine sum of money. Below this, the priests had the labor of 16,000 Indian converts, and the grounds near the Missions were kept in a thorough state of cultivation. After Mexico became to be a Republic, the lands belonging to the Catholic Church were declared to be national property; they were neglected, and the cattle disappeared with wonderful celerity. This was in 1824. Some show of respect was maintained by the General Government toward the kind fathers until 1835, when the Californians themselves took everything into their own hands, expelled the Mexican Governor from Monterey, and made a clean sweep. They threw off all show of allegiance to the Mexican Government, and, being so remote from the Capital, were enabled to do as they pleased. The Missions were "secularized" with a vengeance. The Mexican Government was furious, and threatened dire wrath upon the Californians. The latter, however, took everything in a very cool way, and, after a time, agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of Mexico, provided they were left to do as they thought best, and were let alone in every way.

The Missions, in old times, were pleasant, indeed, and the Indians round about were as happy as any people on earth. As usual,

MIRACLES WERE PERFORMED;

and, when the site of the Mission of San Gabriel, near Los Angeles, was being selected, a miracle is said to have been performed. Padres Cambon and Somera, escorted by ten soldiers, appeared upon the ground, when a vast multitude of Indians, well armed, moved toward them, determined to prevent the establishment of the Mission,—at the same time uttering horrid cries. The priests, fearing that war would ensue, took from a piece of cloth on which there was a rude image of Our Lady, and held it up to the view of the savages. This was no sooner done than the whole became quiet, being subdued by the sight of the image; and, throwing down their bows and arrows, their two Chiefs ran up, and held back he which they had worn round their necks at the feet of the image, as a token of their tender regard. The rest followed them, and all the barbarians were, in due time, converted to Christianity. Even now, the

MISSION OF SAN GABRIEL

is a beautiful place, being surrounded by well-cultivated fields and gardens, in which there are numerous ditches filled with running water; and here may be found grapes, oranges, limes, olives, figs, and other fruits. It is not too much to say that almost anything can be raised in this vicinity, so rich is the soil and so delightful the climate. The Mission Church is a noble edifice, adorned inside with fine pictures, and in better condition than the day it was finished. Near the Church there are many Indians living, who are far better off than they were in their old, benighted days of barbarism.

In many of the houses of the old Spanish residents, may be heard

THE MUSIC OF THE GUITAR,—

father, mother, and children all playing and singing; and, to their praise be it said, playing nothing but the fandangoes, seguidillas, and ballads of Spain,—the truest, purest, and most touching of all music, worth a thousand-fold more than the heavy music of the Germans, or the long-winded and laborious bravuras of the Italians. The Spanish music is the most refined, and yet the most natural, in the world.

THE LADIES

have sparkling black eyes and glossy hair, while their fair figures exhibit fresh graces at every step. They are by far the most industrious portion of the Spanish people, and are noted for their thrift and housewifely qualities. They are fond of ornamenting their handsome persons, and, among the most courteous and polite of mortals. In their balls and parties, they manifest a stately grace which is charming. It has been said that all Spanish people conduct their balls with as much decorum and solemnity as if they were funerals, and days and days together are spent in preparing cakes and dishes for them.

Back of San Diego, some 30 or 40 miles, on the road to Arizona, is Warner's Ranche, and near this place, during the Mexican War, was fought the

BATTLE OF SAN PASCUAL.

General S. W. Kearney, after crossing the Continent with a portion of the First Regiment of Dragoons, was quietly making his way to San Diego, with his escort, when, on the 6th of December, 1847, at daybreak, the enemy was discovered, about 160 strong, under command of General Don Andres Pico, brother of the Mexican Governor of Upper California. Captain Johnston immediately charged upon them, and they gave way. General Kearney followed, with Captain Moore and the other dragoons; when, the Americans becoming somewhat scattered, the Mexicans turned rapidly and unexpectedly upon five prisoners, and a most bloody conflict ensued,—the Mexicans inflicting dangerous wounds with their long lances, and having an immense advantage over our men in the fact that their horses were fresh, whereas those of our dragoons were nearly broken down by the long march which they had made. For five minutes the conflict was terrible; but, on the approach of the forces in rear, the Mexicans gave way, carrying most of their killed and wounded with them. Lieutenant John W. Davidson was unable to bring his horse into action, as, at the commencement of the fight, the mules before them became frightened and unmanageable.

IN THIS ACTION OUR COUNTRY LOST

three most valuable officers of the First Dragoons, who were killed. They were Captain Abram R. Johnston, of Ohio; Captain Benjamin D. Moore, of Illinois; and Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Hammond, of Pennsylvania. Sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates were also killed or mortally wounded. Brigadier-General Kearney was twice severely wounded, besides several officers and soldiers. Having inflicted this loss upon our people, the Mexicans retired. A large body soon after showed itself in rear of the Americans, which created some uneasiness for the safety of the train; but it was safely brought up, and the Americans encamped near the scene of the fight. On the following day, the last sad rites were performed for the dead, the wounded were cared for, and the survivors wended their way sorrowfully toward the Pacific. Captain Henry S. Turner, of the First Dragoons, took command after the General was wounded. First Lieutenant William H. Warner, of the Topographical Engineers, received three wounds. He was killed by the Indians in California, in September, 1849.

The enemy appeared in front on the day after the battle, and took a position at San Bernardino Rancho, among the hills, where they seemed inclined to make a stand; but our advance drove them out, and then halted. The affairs of the command were now

IN A MOST CRITICAL STATE;

a number were wounded; all were poorly provided for, and surrounded by enemies who were determined to cut them to pieces, if possible.

At the Rancho of San Bernardino, Captain Turner collected some cattle, and sent an express to Commodore Stockton, at San Diego, for assistance. Lieutenant Alexis Godey, of the U. S. Volunteers, the messenger, started in the night, but was captured when in sight of the United States flag, which was waving over the town. General Pico's cavalry still hung around, and, in the night, drove away the cattle which Turner had collected upon which to subsist his men. This occurred within a short distance beyond the ranches, and the situation was becoming desperate. The provisions were gone, the mules had "given out," and the horses were dead; and, from the celerity of General Pico's movements, General Kearney was convinced

HE COULD NOT MOVE

with his mounted men and baggage. General Kearney determined to remain upon the hill of San Bernardino. The fattest mule was killed for meat, and holes were bored for water, and in this way enough was obtained to last two days. On the 8th of December, Christopher Carson, the celebrated mountaineer, Lieutenant Edward F. Beale, of the Navy (now one of the largest land-owners in California), and an Indian servant, volunteered to go to San Diego to ask for assistance from Commodore Stockton. The expedition was one of extreme peril, as the enemy had possession of all of the roads; but, after a night of great hazard and a day of concealment, they reached San Diego, 29 miles distant, in safety.

On the morning of the 10th, General Pico attacked the American camp, driving in front of him a drove of horses to protect his men. A few horses were killed, and the Mexicans were driven back. It was determined to push on to the ocean on the following day, at all hazards; but, during the night, Lieutenant Andrew F. V. Gray, of the Navy,

ARRIVED WITH REINFORCEMENTS,

and the Americans were relieved. It was time, as our people were nearly in extremis. They had no provisions; their baggage was gone, for they had burned a portion of it in anticipation of a forward movement; they were without animals, for most of them had been turned loose for want of forage; and had a large number of wounded, considering the strength of the party. It is difficult to conceive how they would have lived, had it not been for the opportune arrival of Lieutenant Gray. General Pico retired on the junction of Gray's party with General Kearney's, and, after a weary march, they reached San Diego on the 12th of December.

I KNEW GENERAL PICO

a short time ago, he being a hale and hearty backwoodsman, living near Los Angeles. His brother, Don Pio Rico, the ex-Governor, is said to be the youngest old man in the State of California, as active and as vigorous as a man of 40, though he was Governor long before the Americans invaded this country. General Pico says he is a firm friend of the Americans now, though he gave them the most hostile reception in his power, as he was in duty bound to do.

THE BAY OF SAN DIEGO

is beautiful; a holy calm seems to hang over everything, and the boats lying by the long wharf rock and splash as idly in the water as the veriest sea-bird. Over sea and land is an everblue sky, clouds seldom making their appearance, and the weather is cool all seasons of the year. I heard a lady, who was born near San Diego, say that nobody ever died in that town; they live until they all dried up, and then a puff of wind blows them away.

On the shores of this harbor are two towns, named, respectively,

OLD AND NEW SAN DIEGO.

The first is the old Spanish settlement; the latter the town that has sprung up in anticipation of the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, which will have its western terminus here. It is about five years old, and as healthy a youngster as one would wish to see. It has good daily newspapers, good hotels, a very fair amount of society, and mud-enough in all conscience. The latter are very useful in drawing up water with which to irrigate the soil, which seems capable of producing almost everything. What do people think of tomato-vines, or bushes, which have yielded fruit freely every week for the last three years? Here they have a taste of all the comforts of modern civilization, which, of course, have been brought in by the Americans, French, and Germans.

THE NEW TOWN

is improving rapidly, lots selling readily at high prices, and a feeling of confidence in the future success of the place seeming to inspire everybody. It is a long time since Vizcaino visited this harbor, which was as early as 1602. He founded San Diego and Monterey, and was the first Spaniard who ever visited Upper California.

—Lower California having been visited by Cortes himself in 1536, when he explored the country. As I stood at evening by the sea-shore, and heard the sound of bells wafted from a distance, the lines of

occurred to me:

Bells of the Past, whose long-forgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Flinging the sober twilight of the Present
With color of romance:

I hear your call, and see the sun descending
On reds, and wave, and sand,
As down the coast, the Mission voices, blending,
Girdle the heathen-land.

. . . . . .

Once more I see Portola's cross uplifting
Above the settling sun;
And past the headland, northward slowly drifting,
The freighted galleon.

O solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old,—
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold.

Your voices break and falter in the darkness,—
Break, falter, and are still;
And veiled and mystic, like the Host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill!

THERE IS A CHARM

about the Bay of San Diego, and memories of old times cluster about it and cling to it fondly. Hone Dana, when a stripling, working "before the mast," spent many happy hours, in spite of some disagreeable companionship. Here Commodore Stockton—one of the first sailors of the United States Navy could ever boast of—had the headquarters of his fleet; and here he organized a battalion of sailors for the recapture of Los Angeles. Here General Kearney was kindly cared for at the house of a California gentleman, until he recovered from his wounds; and here was the best-beloved home of the old Spanish Padres. This was once the favorite refuge of Pacific whalers, where ships came in redolent of whale-oil, and New Zealand harpooners ranked high among the fashionables. Old ships came in crank and reeling from a long sea-voyage, and men told stories of the far-off islands of the South Seas, of the tawny beauties who dwelt thereon, and of the delights of those regions which are shaded by cocoa-palms.

THE WAY A PARADISE

to seamen who had been months and months on the waves, and they blessed the sight of the long mountain-ranges, the nearer plains and valleys, the green trees, and the clear waters of the Ta Juana River. This harbor is always calm and still, no matter what fierce winds may be raging without, and no matter how wildly the waves of the ocean may be dashing against the headlands. The gulls and sea-birds hover about overhead, shrieking and chattering, while wild ducks float in the distant coves, the very picture of quiet contentment.

I wish San Diego a happy future. For years and years, the people have been hoping for the days of prosperity to dawn upon them, and I believe

THEY HAVE NOW COME.

The harbor will be filled with shipping, the city with fine stores and handsome houses, and the old days of Spanish somnolence and inactivity will quietly fade away. Next to San Francisco, this is the finest harbor on the Northern Pacific coast. It is not seemingly very large, though probably the navies of the earth could float therein with perfect ease.

Adios, San Diego! May you be great in the future, for *Dios te ha dado habilidad*.

ALGERNON.

Oyster Habites.

An observer of the oyster says he is not as stupid as he looks. He can keep his mouth shut, and thereby defy all our arts to wile a secret from him. When spatting-time with the oyster comes, it is said to be sick or milky. This appearance is due to the accumulation of the spat, which is, in the earlier stages of its development, of a creamy consistence of color. When the spat is natural, it assumes the appearance of the scraping of a slate pencil; the parent oyster then opens its shell, and a kind of mistiness is observable in the surrounding water. This is caused by the myriads of young oysters scattered in every direction. No sooner are these tiny creatures free from their mothers, than they assume the most active state of life and motion, dancing and gyrating up and down in concentric columns, as midgets play in the evening sunbeams. Under the lens of a microscope you will see how exquisitely these little fellows are fashioned. A pair of tiny shells, the counterpart of those of the mature oyster, inclose the yet rudimentary organs, while affixed to the mantle is a kind of tiny coronet, composed of minute, hair-like appendages (cilia). The violent and ceaseless vibration of these living paddles serves to row the infant oyster rapidly from the place. Should it become the destiny of one of these fragile beings to become a steady, well-behaved oyster, it finally settles itself on some suitable resting place, to which it makes itself fast,—no one ever clearly knows how,—by the under valve or shell. The bristle-like pores, or cilia, no longer of any utility, disappear, and now a permanent fixture, the baby oyster, begins to grow. At about a fortnight old it is not much larger than a fair-sized pin's head, and at three months about that of a split pea. Having attained a year's growth under favorable conditions, the young oyster will become as big as an ordinary half-penny; while at four years' growth they are considered marketable.

FASHION.

Rouge et noir, on a small scale, has been introduced as a fashionable amusement in New York.

—An effort is being made among young gentlemen to make the dress suit the only correct thing for evening wear, under all circumstances.

—Gentlemen are reminded that when the delicate neck-tie is of other color than black, gloves must invariably correspond, in pearl, lavender, or the faintest tint of ashes of rose.

—Young ladies show their superiority to all mercenary considerations by ordering $500 silk dresses from Paris, and sitting in them on freshly oiled chairs at the first party they go to.

—Wedding cards are growing smaller and beautifully less, while monograms are entirely tabooed.

—Brides now-a-days avoid the traditional grey and brown travelling suits formerly in vogue, and dress as unconspicuously as possible so that "All creation needn't know we've just been married."

—The last caprice of Parisian dress-makers is the revival of an antique corsage called the chantelaine bodice. This is the close fitting waist prolonged over the hips after the fashion often seen in old pictures. It is now fashionably worn in thick materials of solid color, and should be confined to fine, full figures.

—Camel's-hair shawls can still be found costing $5,000, but there are long shawls of antique design and richest coloring reduced in price from $150 to $250, formerly longed for at $1,500. The real Decca is as low as $50. Reversible camel's-hair shawls are especially popular, as one's friends are thereby cunningly deceived, and the owner credited with being the possessor of two, and so *quien sabe?*

—Sleeve-studs are still square, and are superb in their marvellous cuttings of antique stones, where, upon foundations of burned ceramic, are carvings in onyx, jasper, and chrysoprase, of mythological design; in intaglio. Also, the cameo, of sardonyx, topaz, and emerald. Upon a base of vivid green is an exquisite Hebe in white for a scarf-pin of chrysoprase.

—Among the fashionable novelties this season are cloth walking-boots for ladies. These are not made of the old-time prunella or glossy "lasting," but of doeskin, thick, soft, warm, and of black, without patent leather. The boot is of this half-high, polish shape, buttoned on the sides, with very thick soles, and broad, substantial heels. Some ornamentation, such as a velvet bow and jet buckle, is usually placed just below the instep. Cloth slippers are also worn in the house. They are trimmed with colored velvet facings and bows, with buckles of cut steel or jet.

—Says a writer in one of the Paris newspapers, expatiating upon Americans: "To whom belong the finest hotels and mansions of Paris? To the Riggses, the Slidells, the Paynes, the Simoneses, the Simses, the Smiths, with Heaven knows how many and Sons & Co.? Who drive the finest equipages on *Champs Elysees* and on *Bois de Boulogne?* The Americans, *toujours* the Americans. Who own the best boxes at the opera? Your millionaires of Boston and New York. What woman in Paris has the most diamonds? Madame Eliza Menard, an American lady. Who spends most money in Paris for pictures and objects of art? Mr. Lyne, a great American merchant, Mr. A. T. Stewart. Finally, who furnishes the aristocracy of the Faubourg St. German the most substantial dowries and the prettiest women? Youthful America, who covets nothing more, it would seem, than a high-sounding title!"

FOR SALE.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Chancellor granted an injunction restraining the New Jersey Central Railroad Company from interfering with the coal trade of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, or carrying into effect the resolution of the Company in regard thereto.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 21.—Everything indicates an early and satisfactory settlement of the land difficulties recently so exciting along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on the Osage lands. A test case will be submitted to the Courts at once for a speedy and final decision. No further trouble is apprehended. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad will be completed to Dennison to-night.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT FOR SUIT OF clothes. Address L, care of Carrier No. 1.

TO EXCHANGE—A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND ring for a first-class horse, buggy, and harness, or buggy alone. Call or address 151 State-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 TO $6,000 IN CUTLERY and hardware for improved city or choice acre property. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., adjoining Judge Paul Ernst, residence on Clybourn-place, for a lot on West Side. Address A. LIMBERG & CO., 123 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—2 SPLENDID FARMS, ONE 120 acres, 60 miles from Chicago, in McHenry County; 320 acres, 75 miles from Chicago, on Central Railroad; with houses and barns in each. Worth $4,000, and $14,000. Farms elegantly improved. Address Z 7, BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT block of marble-front houses for acre-property or a good farm. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOUR 50-FOOT LOTS in South Chicago for cottage and lot; will pay some money or assume incumbrance. Address Z 84 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF KIDDER'S electro medical instruments, nearly new, for a set of mink furs. Address W, care of Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—TO TRADE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN Nebraska, near county seat and railroad, for books. Address CHAPIN BROS., 80 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A DIAMOND PIN FOR books. Call at CHAPIN BROS., 80 East Harrison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE AN ACcomplished young lady to give instructions in French and on the piano. Address P 64, Tribune office.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT of at 27 to 31 West Madison-st., Room 32, by WM. HOMER.

DRAWING CLASS—FROM 7 TO 9 EVERY EVENing except Saturday, at the school of civil engineering, Chamber of Commerce. Old ships came in crank and reeling from a long sea-voyage, and men told stories of the far-off islands of the South Seas, of the tawny beauties who dwelt thereon, and of the delights of those regions which are shaded by cocoa-palms.

THE WAY A PARADISE

to seamen who had been months and months on the waves, and they blessed the sight of the long mountain-ranges, the nearer plains and valleys, the green trees, and the clear waters of the Ta Juana River. This harbor is always calm and still, no matter what fierce winds may be raging without, and no matter how wildly the waves of the ocean may be dashing against the headlands. The gulls and sea-birds hover about overhead, shrieking and chattering, while wild ducks float in the distant coves, the very picture of quiet contentment.

I wish San Diego a happy future. For years and years, the people have been hoping for the days of prosperity to dawn upon them, and I believe

THEY HAVE NOW COME.

The harbor will be filled with shipping, the city with fine stores and handsome houses, and the old days of Spanish somnolence and inactivity will quietly fade away. Next to San Francisco, this is the finest harbor on the Northern Pacific coast. It is not seemingly very large, though probably the navies of the earth could float therein with perfect ease.

Adios, San Diego! May you be great in the future, for *Dios te ha dado habilidad*.

ALGERNON.

Oyster Habites.

An observer of the oyster says he is not as stupid as he looks. He can keep his mouth shut, and thereby defy all our arts to wile a secret

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — TO FILL VACANCY in a first-class wholesale business; $5,000 cash required, $1,500, with reference. 240 State-st., Tea store.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO TRAVEL and establish agents for the sale of an article that has paid over $1,000 in the last 8 years. Room 6, 121 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELlent business qualifications wishes to invest $5,000 or $7,000 in some good legitimate business. No attention to communications from any kind of business and name. Address in confidence, P 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $20,000 TO $30,000, to take an interest in a cash, cash and time business in this City, having a very extensive and paying city and country trade. This is an excellent opening for a party wishing to take control of such a business. Address PARTNER, care of Bowles' Advertising Agency, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN DRY GOODS BUSINESS In best location on South Side; only $3,000 capital required. Address R 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH TO ACT as cashier, etc., for a money-making, travelling business; $1,000 to be $5,000 weekly profit sure. Apply to D. C. ANDREWS, 211 West Madison-st., second floor.

PARTNERS WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERgetic carpenters to take half of a paying business; small capital required. Call 124 East Madison-st., on Monday, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH AT LEAST $1,000 (lady preferred) in a business at once easy, profitable, and genteel. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GENERAL NURSERY business; at Lincoln, Neb. Business already established; $3,000 required. Address, for one month, J. J. GOSPER, Batavia, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, having $800, desires an interest in a legitimate paying business from Jan. 1, 1873; can increase amount to $1,500 within 30 days; thorough double-entry bookkeeper and correspondent; would accept position in a wholesale house on commission and keep from it. Address Z 75, Tribune office. Further advances made at an early date if found advisable. Address, for one week, No. 1, 113 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 — AN ENERGETIC business man to engage in a light manufacturing business; goods staple and extensively used throughout the West. For particulars inquire at 53 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$300—IN THE DECAPITATing head cast exhibition business. Requires two persons to perform. Call soon. S. BROWN, 84 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FIVE OR SIX THOUsand dollars ready means, to take half interest in a new hotel. Business established. Location desirable. Address N 76, Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business well established. Address B 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD BRAL ESTATE and loan business. A splendid chance for a good man with some capital. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY, 19TH INST., A LARGE black bronze setter hunting dog. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 1025 Wabash-av.

LOST—OR STOLEN—PACKAGE, MARKED, W. H. WRIGHT, 460 North Dearborn-st. By returning the same to OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st., $60 will be paid, and no questions asked.

LOST—A LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH WITH. Call obtain, at one of the following places: 417 West Harrison, Halsted and Harrison, Gardner House, Field, Leiter & Co.'s store, on the way from those places. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at or communicating with THOMAS HAYDEN, 417 West Harrison-st.

LOST—A SMALL YOUNG YELLOW DOG, WITH very short tail; $5 will be paid for his return to 97 and 99 South Desplaines-st., upstairs.

LOST—IN A STATE-ST. CAR, A LARGE POCKETbook, containing check, notes, memoranda, etc. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Messrs. HARBAKER & NORTH, 165 Lake-st.

LOST—AN OPEN-FACED GOLD DETACHED lever watch, engraved with monogram. Left at saloon through LaSalle-st. tunnel via Michigan and Clark-st. Chicago-av. Water Works, or in returning through Pine, Lake, and Rivershore-sts to Lincoln-st. Please return to Tribune office and receive reward, or to 730 West Monroe-st.

LOST—OR BROKE HER MOORINGS, THE CANAL boat Stars and Stripes. Any person giving information where she can be found will be liberally rewarded. Address addressing W. F. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Lake port papers please copy.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A BLACK NEWFOUNDland dog, short hair, white breast, white spot on neck. $5 reward for her return, or $10 for my shepherd dog Carlo, last lost winter. A. GOLDSMID, 1 Chamber, 69 State-st.

LOST—AT THE ASSEMBLY'S PARTY, LAST Tuesday evening, a white opera cloak and lace handkerchief. Please return to 645 Michigan-av., and get the opera cloak left in place of the one taken by mistake.

LOST—DEC. 21, 6 O'CLOCK A. M.—A GRAY L horse, with a buggy harness on, run away. Any information of the same sent to the PROPRIETORS' STABLE, 126 West Adams-st., will be rewarded. D. E. MERRIAM.

LOST—DOG—LAST SUNDAY, A BROWN AND white cocker setter; $10 reward if returned to 630 West Monroe-st.

LOST—A SEALSKIN BOA, BETWEEN CONGRESS st. and Lake-st. bridge; $5 reward if returned to office of Chicago Life Insurance Company, 100 Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BLACK MARE, WITH white face and two white hind feet, gold mounted harness, with new black cutter, wrought strips, from near the corner of Eddy-court and Wabash-av., about 7:30 last evening. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by WM. L. PIERCE, or Wm. H. Sampson & Co., 144 LaSalle-st., Odd Block.

TAKEN UP—A WHITE COW, WHICH THE OWNer can have by paying cost, corner Augusta and Lincoln-sts., at HERMAN WILKES.

$5 REWARD—LOST FROM MY CARRIAGE, IN $5 November, one side lamp. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to 55 and 57 South Halsted-st. A. EATON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHTS FOR SIMPson's Universal Door-spring and Simpson's Bedstead-fastener. To manufacturers this is particularly inviting. ROM MFR'S AGENCY, 138 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—5 YEARS' LEASE OF A BUILDING, now paying $1,200 a year profit, and two floors uncupied. Inquire in Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES from $5 to $100. Glasses, as Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS, Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-st., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by correspondence, also.

FOR SALE—AT RETAIL ROGER BRO.S' SINGLE, double and triple plated spoons and forks at discount of 20 per cent from manufacturers list. Also, pocket and table cutlery, scissors and many hardware goods at less than wholesale prices, at ORR & LOCKE'S, 110 and 112 Randolph-st., near Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICket from Chicago to Kansas City via Omaha, cheap. Apply at Room 58, Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE-ACTION WEATHERstrip manufactured by the Chicago Rubber Moulding Co. Send in your orders. Address Box 227, Mechanics and Builders' Exchange, Chicago. Agents wanted in every town in Western States.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 ALMOST NEW BILliard tables and saloon fixtures will be sold cheap, either together or single, or will exchange for real estate. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—19 TONS LACKAWANNA HARD coal. If taken Monday, will sell at $11 per ton, delivered any part of the city free. Terms cash. Address S 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, FIXTURES for a grocery store; 60 feet of shelving, 14 sugar boxes; also a lot of drawers, at 501 State-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKET, FROM CHIcago to Kansas City and return. Price $20; regular fare, $36. Inquire of BUCK, STOW & CO., Commission Merchants, 110 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BLACK WALNUT AND ASH grained counter, desk, shelving and drawers. Counter 25 feet, shelving 16½ feet, with 30 drawers. Suitable for tailoring establishment. Also, desk and counter 12 feet, shelving 16½ feet, with 30 drawers. Suitable for grocery and liquor business. Inquire at 60 Howland & Woolford's stable, on Twenty-second-st., between Prairie and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THREE-SPRING GROCERY wagon in good order, at 16 Pierce-st., near corner Van Buren and Leavitt-sts.

FOR SALE—AN EXCHANGE—A SMALL BUSIness horse; will stand without hitching. Also, express harness and wagon. Inquire at 151 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons; also one pair of bobs suitable for express or light truck wagon, at 251 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, OR WILL EXCHANGE for lumber, sash, doors, blinds, or mouldings, paints, or glass, one new five-year-old mare, kind and sound, a new top-buggy, sleigh, harness, robes, etc., complete; will sell to suit purchasers. Call for ten days at 8 and 10 Market-st.

SLEIGHS—THE FINEST PORTLANDS AT CONnERLLY'S Carriage Manufactory, 175 West Adams-st. A pair of heavy bobs for bus or band sleighs.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN any place in town. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 228 State-st.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—HATHAWAY'S, 240, ALSO, 242 State-st., is the place to buy the best and greatest variety for the least money. One or two second-hand for sale.

WANTED—A THREE-SEATED CARRIAGE (second-hand preferred). Will exchange real estate or time paper. Address W 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A QUANTITY OF HEAVY work horses. Inquire at Laurie's European Hotel or of Roberts & Hall, Lumber Exchange. D. A. BLODGETT.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY; WILL give good trade. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A DELIVERY WAGON; covered wagon preferred. MARVIN & JACKSON, 39 North Clark, corner Lake.

WANTED—A LIGHT AND COVERED EXPRESS or grocery wagon, 3 or 4 springs; must be in good condition and cheap. Give particulars. X 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE, CLARence or Landaulette. Address A. WANNER, 120 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND TOP-BUGgies. A. WANNER, 120 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR TRADE HORSE AND wagon for good second-hand carpet and other furniture. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; first payments down, lots in city. 171 East Madison-st., Room 7. GARDNER.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DOUBLE grocery harness; must be cheap. Address HENRY GEORGE, 321 West Washington-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY, IF TAKEN IMMEDIATE$2,300 ly, nine heavy draught horses, three trucks, two grain wagons, five sets heavy harness, and 2 good stable blacksmith tools, containing finished repair for a family. Purchaser can have business and work for same. Apply to the owner, E. F. HENDRICKSON, at his new Boarding and Livery Stables, 354 and 356 West Madison.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; a specialty; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address F. O. Box 197.

NO DIVORCE—NO FEE—DIVORCES OBTAINED for cause upon equitable terms. Apply at Room 4, 161 South Clark-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW OF 40 WISHES TO CORRESPOND with a widower about the same age; object matrimony. None but those that are sincere need answer. Address P 28, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN of 30, worth $5,000, would like a lady with $2,000; object, matrimony. Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN KEEPing a set of books; one who need assume but few risks and can write a good hand, are quick and accurate at figures, and can furnish first-class references. Address I 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO COMmence at small wages as bookkeeper and shipping clerk in a coal factory. Apply by letter to CORBETT, 14 North Clinton-st., stating where experienced.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING and shipping clerk, and an office boy. Salary small to begin with. LESLIE BUFFLER COMPANY, 406 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK. MUST speak good English. Apply, stating age and salary, to J. ROBINSON & CO., Green Bay, Wis.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER — SINGLE - ENTRY, plain work; good writer necessary, and good reference; salary, $10 per week. Apply Monday, between 4 and 5, corner Madison and Green, Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN FOR an office, either lady or gentleman. Permanent place. Address D 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLER, MUST BE sober and steady. Address, by letter, MILLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS—FOUR FORWARDers immediately at COX & HENDERSON'S Steam Book Manufacturing House, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS AND ONE bricklayer. Address, Saturday, and Thirty-first-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOSITOR, IMMEDIATEly. LANDON & CO., 450 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHOE-STITCHERS, MONday morning, at 85 South Lake-st., fourth floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD IRON SHUTTER-maker at No. 27 North Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN TO take care of horses, at Hendrickson's boarding and livery, 354 and 356 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE MAN FOR CENTRAL ILLINOIS, one man for Southern Illinois, and one for Southern Iowa, to travel and sell famous dry goods by sample for one of the best houses in New York. None but first-class experienced men need apply. For particulars call upon A. SWANEY, at the Gardner House, Monday, Dec. 23, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, 100 HEWERS, TO make cross-ties. Good contracts to let. Kopay & Bagnell contractors. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR CHAMBERS' Book of Days, a miscellany of popular antiquities in connection with the calendar, including anecdote, biography, history, curious folk-lore, stories of human life and character. Also, Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address O. S. BURROWS, 153 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE A BOARDing house; all equipped; full of boarders. Rent taken to suit. 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MINSTREL PERFORMers, double song and dance men, also voices to fill a quintette, and good musicians to complete orchestra. Apply after 10

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

...TION WANTED--AS WHOLESALE HARD... salesman; eight years' experience; now with a ... house in this city, last two and one-half years ... is open for an engagement for the coming ... Address B, care Carrier No. 4.

...TION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED ... and shoe man in the wholesale trade, to sell goods ... can furnish horse and wagon. Address ...

...TION WANTED--AS SALESMAN IN SOME ... house, or will travel for some good stock ... give good reference and security. Address ... office.

...TION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED ... and shoe salesman in the city or country; ... reference. Address C 57, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--IN A HARDWARE STORE ... Side preferred) by a young man who has ... in the business. Can furnish first-class ... endations. Address A. R. CREIGH, No. ...

...TION WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS ... large acquaintance in Chicago desires an ... on Jan. 1, as business manager, or in any way ... can be useful to a good house. Solicits ... Address for three days, G 79, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ... as stenographer to the President of one of ... railroad corporations in the East, desires a ... position in the West. Address L 40, Secretary ...

...TION WANTED--A DEPUTYSHIP IN AN ... office; have been Clerk of White County, ... years; or a clerkship in a railroad, real estate ... insurance office, at reasonable salary. ... given. Please address O. McCONAHAY, ... Ind.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN WITH ... references, is a rapid writer, quick and correct ... and not afraid of work. Address E 42, Tribune ...

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, AS ... salesman, secretary, or copyist; is a rapid ... and can turn his hand to most anything; good ... Address K 62, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--IN A FLOUR OR GRAIN ... commission house, by a young man having had ... experience in the Produce Exchange, New York ... acquainted with all the receivers, shippers and maltsters ... best references. Address F 35, Tribune ...

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF ... experience, as bookkeeper or cashier; is ... to handling money and an expert counterfeit ... Address L 74, Tribune Branch office.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF ... any capacity, where energy and attention are ... is a first-class penman and quick at ... figures. Address G W M, 756 West Lake-st.

...TION WANTED--ANYONE WANTING A ... young man in office or store, who can give ... references, will please address for one week, ... Room 15, Boone Block.

...TION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT BOOK... fine and rapid penman. Salary expected ... References first-class. Address W 26, Tribune ...

...TION WANTED--BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT ... or clerk; 8 years' experience; salary moderate ... Address C 45, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF ... steady and moral habits, as copyist or assistant bookkeeper ... good city references given. Address G T W, ... Morgan-st.

...TION WANTED--IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE ... experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present ... employers. Address P. O. Box 126.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A ... wholesale store; any capacity; has 5 years' experience ... hardware. Address U 99, Tribune office.

Trades.

...TION WANTED--BY A NO. 1 SIGN, CAR... coach, car, and wagon painter, scroller, striper ... and varnisher; no objection to leaving the city ... last employers, E. D. Ely & Co., 219 West ... Call and see sample of work, or address ... care of E. Perrigo, 180 West Randolph-st., ... week.

...TION WANTED--AN ENGINEER WHO HAS ... eleven years' experience, and can give first-class ... desires a situation. Address T. J. BRYE, ... 274 Fifth-av.

...TION WANTED--BY A BUTCHER, IN A ... slaughter-house or in packing-house; a young Scotchman ... understands his business. Address J. K., ...

...TION WANTED--BY A WATCHMAKER ... understands all kinds of work in the line. Can ... references. Address U 23, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--BY A STEADY MAN, AS ... carpenter and joiner, or would take work by the job. ... F 66, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--BY A MAN WHO CAN DO ... plain cooking, as cook or second cook. Address ... HINES, 206 West Taylor-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

...TION WANTED--TO DRIVE A PRIVATE ... carriage, by an A No. 1 hand; sober and industrious ... understands all his duties. Address ... office.

...TION WANTED--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ... sober and industrious German coachman. Plenty ... acquainted with the city. Reference. ... B, 247 North Clark-st.

...TION WANTED--BY A SWEDE, AS COACHMAN ... in a private family; understands how to take care ... and carriages; references from former ... in this city. Please address K 42, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE ... family by a man who has had several years' experience ... of sober habits, faithful, and not afraid of work ... the best city references. Address S 13, Tribune ...

Miscellaneous.

...TION WANTED--TO TAKE CARE OF A ... and do chores round a house, by a young man, ... of age. Call at 717 South Canal-st.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN TO ... chores and go to school for his board. Address ... Drew's Business College, 288 and 290 ...

...TION WANTED--AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE ... young man of 24 desires a situation. Address ... office.

...TION WANTED--AN A NO. 1 SALESMAN ... has command over a good trade in Missouri and ... in the wholesale hat and cap line, wishes to get ... engagement with a first-class firm. Address ... office.

...TION WANTED--A YOUNG MAN KEEPING ... and paying employe of a prominent contractor, ... employment of a similar kind, as his time is ... occupied. Has had large experience as a railroad ... but must have work that will not tie him ... a desk. Best of references given. Address W, ... Carrier No. 7.

...TION WANTED--TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT ... with some hide and leather house, to travel ... buy hides, pelts, etc. either in the city or country ... man who can give good references. ... 17, care Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN ... do general housework in a private family ... is not very large; is a good cook and will ... reference; would go as second girl and bring ... sewing machine. Please call on Miss L. ...

...TION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE ... young woman, to do general housework, or kitchen ... in a private family. The best of references given ... DAWSON'S OFFICE, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

...TION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED ... cook, either as meat, pastry, or order cook. Apply ...

...TION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED ... Scotch girl, to do ... work or sewing on machine ... at 330 Michigan-av., basement door.

...TION WANTED--BY A GIRL, TO COOK ... wash, and iron in a respectable family, where ... girl is kept. South Side preferred. Call at ... Seventh-st., up-stairs.

...TION WANTED--BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN ... pastry cook in hotel or restaurant, as first ... Apply at Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

...TIONS WANTED--FOR A NUMBER ... first-class general housework girls; also for ... cook. Ladies wanting competent help call ... West Monroe-st., STAR EMPLOYMENT ...

Seamstresses.

...TION WANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS ... thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing; ... sewing machine. Best of references given. ... for two days, Q 38, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED ... dressmaker, who has made fitting a specialty ... the day. Address J H R, 669 West ...

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY ... dress in a private family. Address ...

Miscellaneous.

...TION WANTED--BY A YOUNG ... who is a plain writer, as copyist in an office ... Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--BY A PHYSICIAN ... nurse for an old or delicate lady, or ... Miss E. F. E. SAVORD, 164 West ...

...TIONS WANTED--ANY ONE WANTING ... help apply at 80 Sherman-st. German ... Norwegian, or any nation by the order ...

...TION WANTED--AS COMPANION ... invalid in the city, or to go South. ... Address for three days, Q 98, Tribune office.

...TION WANTED--BY A ... woman, as lady's nurse. Apply at ...

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL--BLONDIE, YOUR LE... received. I will be there.

PERSONAL--E. T. I.--WOULD LIKE TO ... from you. Address, care of 105 South Halsted ... J. V.

PERSONAL--CALVIN FIER WILL PLEASE ... communicate his address to his sister. Direct ... Ontario.

PERSONAL--INFORMATION WANTED ... Edward Jones, son of Edward Jones, Mount ... County, Wis. When last heard from, he was ... with Francis Formas, No. 402 North ... Any information concerning him ... thankfully received by his parents. Address ... care of Vaughan & Williams, Racine, Wis.

INFORMATION WANTED OF R. J. ALEXANDER ... young man about 20 or 21 yrs of age. When ... heard from was in Kansas City, Mo. Any information ... him that can be given will be kindly received ... No. 229 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL--IF THE THIEF WHO STOLE ... pound caddies of tea from our door Friday ... call at the store we will show him some better ... higher cost. CHICAGO TEA CO.

PERSONAL--WILL MARY BURKE WHO ... at 1882 State-st., call at McKINNON & ... 120 Clark-st., to-morrow, or inform them ...

PERSONAL--"207" IF YOU WISH TO MAKE ... change, I must see you before Wednesday ... very anxious about you, and am still ...

PERSONAL--M. BLOM, DON'T KNOW WHERE ... find you. Insurance papers signed. Come ...

PERSONAL--THOMAS J. T. LITTLE N-- ... are very anxious about you. Come home ... Any information from you ... your wife and child. E. J. ... please copy.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY J. H. KEELER, 146 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:
Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., 2-story house ... $12,000.
Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement house and lot, 26x161, $15,000.
Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story brick house, barn, and lot, 25x126; $14,000.
Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., marble front ... $12,500.
... Park and Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., ... houses from $10,000 to $12,000.
... near Douglas-place, first-class 2-story and basement house and lot, 30x125, $10,500.
... near Thirteenth-st., store, and dwelling above, ... $7,500.
... and Morgan-sts., first-class 2-story and brick ... house, barn, and lot, 24x125, $8,500.
... near Monroe, good cottage, 5 rooms and lot; ...
... between Harrison and Gurley, cottage 8 ... $2,800.
... near Tyler, good 2-story house and lot; ...
... near Adams, 25 or 50 feet, with improvements.
... near Canal-st., corner lot 62x100, with ... paying for $1,600 per annum $20,000.
... foot of Halsted, store and lot 20x170; $11,500.
... near Milwaukee-av., 2-story house and lot; ...
... between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 81x165.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 81x165.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., 50x145.
Michigan-av., cor. Thirty-second-st., 50x145.
... near Forty-seventh, Fifty-first, and Fifty- ... several lots.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., several lots.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x161.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x161.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x161.
... near Forty-seventh-st., 50x161.
... near Thirty-second-st., 50x170.
... near Forty-sixth-st., 50x125.
...-place, corner Stanton-av., 54x120.
...-av., near Douglas Place, 44x120.
Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fourth-st., 40x170; $65 per foot.
...-av., near Fiftieth-st., 100x170.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x171.
... corner Hamilton-st., ...
Twenty-sixth-st., just east of R. I. R. R., ... or 80x132.
... near Twenty-ninth-st., ... $1,500.
... near P. F. W. R. R., lots ... each.
... corner Fifty-fourth-st., ...
Jackson and Van Buren-sts., corner Lincoln, 100x125.
... east of California-av., 24x125; $4 per foot.
Wilcox-st., corner Campbell-av., 24x125.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., 82x125; $50 per foot.
Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 30x1 ... cheap.
... south of Harrison, 24x125.
... Van Buren and Loomis-st., 24x125.
... corner Tyler, 100x125.
... between Reuben and Paulina-sts., 2 lots; ...
... near Ann, 50x125; $200 per foot.
... near North-av., 24x125.
... near Englewood.
... between Cornell and South Chicago.
... near Ashland-av., west of Stock Yards.
... west of city limits, near Madison-st.

FOR SALE--BY G. R. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-ST.,
... on Oakley-st., near street cars, $650.
... on Davis-st., near street cars, $600.
... on Shober-st., near street cars, $600.
... on Wilmot-av., near street cars, $600.
... on Hoyne-st., near street cars, $600.
... on Pearce-st., near street cars, $600.
... on Fremont-st., worth $1,200, $900.
... on Sheridan-st., 50x140 feet, $700.
... fronting on Humboldt boulevard, very cheap. A ... investment cannot be found.
... feet fronting on Humboldt boulevard and the ... fenced and set out with trees; a bargain.
... on Fifty-eighth-st., only one block from ... station, at one price.
... on Myrtle-av., adjoining above.
... on Fifty-seventh-st., near cars, and fine ... for sale at a bargain.
... house on North-av., near Hoyne-st., on ...
... brick basement, on Leavitt-st.; ... $4,000.
... on Fifty-eighth-st. and Wabash-av.; price only ...
... on Fifty-seventh-st. and Wabash-av.; price ...
... near depot at Cornell, on Atlantic & Pacific ...
All the above property is to be sold, not regardless of ... but at very low prices.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN--LOTS ON WESTERN-... Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to ... wishing to build. Inquire on premises of ... CADWELL, or at 139 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE FRONT ... on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., easy ... LEVI WING & CO., 352 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS ... between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and ... State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect ... Warranty deeds. A very small payment down ... No Agency business. ALBERT ...

FOR SALE--$400; ONLY $50 DOWN--WE HAVE ... the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate ... to get out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell ... one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. ... G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE--TO TRADING MEN--IF YOU WANT A ... bargain in cheap lots, for cash or merchandise, call ... West Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--TO CLOSE UP, BLOCKS 15, ... and 18, Section 26, 39, 14. ... on Hastings, Mitchell, Henry, Catherine and ... between Ashland-av. and Wood-st., $800 to ... each.
... on Ashland-av., near Twenty-second-st., $1,800 ... JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 76 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE--BY STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 76 East Madison-st.
... second block east of Douglas Park, $35 front ...
... on Sixteenth-st., same block, $25 front foot.
... on Waverley-av., near Twelfth-st., $35 front foot.
... on West Adams-st., $45 front foot.

FOR SALE--ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ... pretty, comfortable, and substantial cottages ... and 59 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey ... Exceedingly healthy location, and choice neighbors. ... who have been disappointed heretofore in obtaining ... can now obtain them by early application. ... KING, southwest corner Randolph ...

FOR SALE--THE CHEAPEST LARGE BUSINESS ... on State-st. ... on Washington-st. ... near Lincoln Park. HENRY E. MARBLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, CHOICE IMPROVED ... property on River-st., by WM. H. LOOMIS & CO., ...

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--FOR SOME GOOD ... business, a valuable piece of city property worth ... incumbered for $1,000. Address F 79, Tribune ...

FOR SALE--LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR ... shops at $400; Arnold-st., $550; Egan and Wentworth-avs., $650, on long time; no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 86 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE--... FEET, EAST FRONT ON SOUTH ... Jefferson-st., between Hubbard and Indiana-sts. ... SNYDER & LEE, Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--... FEET, EAST FRONT ON JEFFERSON ... between Randolph and Washington-sts. ... SNYDER & LEE, Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--3 NEW HOUSES OF ... rooms each, substantially built. Inquire ... Jackson-st.

FOR SALE--ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS--HOUSES ... 6 and 10 rooms on North and West Sides ranging ... WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE--WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-... and Thirty-second-sts., 3 houses and lots; ...
... between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-... houses and lots; $4,000 to $20,000. Indiana-... between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth-sts., 14 ... $5,000 to $18,000.
... between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second-sts., ... houses and lots; $3,000 to $4,000.
WM. D. PALMER & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--HOUSES AND LOTS ON ... Fulton, Leavitt, Walnut, Lincoln, ... Taylor, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-... and Egan-avs.; also vacant lots ... Davis, First, Wilcox, Polk, Adams, ... Harbine, Twentieth, Burnside, Butler ... also several acre tracts north, ... farms to exchange for Chicago property. BRIGHAM & WILLETS, 138 East Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE--FOR $700--COTTAGE WITH 5 YEARS' ... lease of lot at $40 per annum. Inquire on premises, ...

FOR SALE--BUSINESS PROPERTY, 27x80 FEET, on East Madison-st., just west of Fifth-av., south front.
... on Fifth-av., north of Madison-st.
... on Fifth-av., near Harrison-st.
... on North Clark, corner of Erie-st.
... on Wells, corner Wendell-st.
Any of the above property can be bought at a bargain. ... LIMBERG & CO., 173 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--ELEGANT MARBLE ... front, Michigan-av.; $14,000 cash. Will take balance ... unimproved property. STORES & WARE, 373 ...

FOR SALE--$700 CASH WILL SECURE YOU AN ... elegant house, impervious to cold, and large lot, close ... street station and the Normal School, Englewood; ... monthly payments. Save your rent. STORES & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--STYLISH 12 ROOM BRICK AND ... large barn, between Michigan and Wabash-av.; ... Great bargain offered for cash. STORES & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--RARE CHANCE FOR A BUILDER--I ... will furnish one or more lots on Indiana-av., north of ... Thirty-first-st., to any builder of responsibility, for the ... purpose of erecting a dwelling thereon, on very easy ... Call at FRENCH'S Carpet Store, 2 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE--$150--15-YEAR LEASE 50x50 FEET; ... Halsted and Waverly-sts. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--OUR 3-STORY BUILDING, 20 ... suitable for any stable or manufacturing purposes ... and a half years' ground lease. GRADLE & ...

FOR SALE--BY E. C. COLE & CO., 126 LASALLE ... new brick house and lot, on Couch-av., corner ... frame house, a few lots, Taylor-st.; ... Leavitt, 25x125, $1,600; Lincoln-av., ... triangular lot 130 feet deep; This ...

FOR SALE--BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 383 WA... 80 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-... 25 feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 24 ... near Thirty-first-st.; 48 feet near ... same avenue; 154 feet corner Thirty-... and Madison-av.; lots on Egan, Oakwood, and ...

FOR SALE--NOS. 469 AND 562 WABASH-AV. ... corner of Stony Island-av. and Seventy-... with improvements. ... corner of Eighty-third and Kate-sts., running to Indiana-av., having 1,260 feet on Wabash-... southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-... the above-mentioned property will be sold cheap; ... balance on long time and a low rate of interest. ... the above property can be seen at the owner's ... NELSON THOMASSON, Room 8, Honore Block.

FOR SALE--ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, HOUSE and lot, No. 391 West Sixteenth-st. Also, 2 cottages ... near Forty-fourth-st.; Also, 3 cottages ... Apply to F. B. WILSON, 94 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE--LOT ON SAMPSON, NEAR REUBEN-... Cottage and lot on Wentworth-av., ... only $1,500. House of 12 rooms and lot ... $2,800. Vacant lot next south, $1,150. ... 118 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE--$1,000 PER ACRE--10 ACRES ON LIN... $1,600 down, balance easy. ... BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--$12,000--158x50 FEET, WITH 12-ROOM ... brick basement dwelling, on Clark and Diver... T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:

UNIMPROVED.

Franklin-st., near Randolph, 80x80 feet at $460 per foot. A great bargain.
Winchester-av., 3 lots just south of Van Buren and out of fire limits, at $72.50 per foot.
Tyler-st., near Lincoln, at $35 per foot, south front.
Van Buren-st., corner Winchester-av., 133x100 foot, at a bargain.
Huron-st., near Sedgwick, 1 lot at $1,650.
Wicker Park, 30 lots in the vicinity of Wicker Park.
Webster-av., 2 lots, west of Hurlbut-st., $70 per foot.
Centre-st., corner of Dayton, 31½x100 feet at $1,800.
Jackson-st., between Aberdeen and Centre, at $150 per foot; 54x178 feet.
Harrison-st., southwest corner Clinton, 90x110 feet at $230 per foot. Will sell 45 feet on corner at same price.
Hoyne-st., near head of Van Buren, east front, lots at $60 per foot.
Forest-av., 1 lot near Thirty-third-st., $100 per foot; east front.
Indiana-av., 150x166 feet, east front, near Forty-second-st., at $60 per foot.
Wabash-av., 1 lot near Douglas-place at $110 per foot; east front; 25x166.

IMPROVED.

No. 1246 Indiana-av., a marble front, near Twenty-ninth-st.; east front; 3-story and basement; $13,500. Will take $3,000 in lumber or brick.
Prairie-av., 2 fine residences near Twenty-fourth-st.
No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, and lot 48x125, east front. Price, $5,500; very cheap.
No. 369 Park-av., fine cottage, with lot 61x114 feet. Will be sold cheap.
No. 187 South Paulina-st. Price, $5,000.
Centre-av., 2 houses and lots, between Adams and Madison.
West Lake-st., house and lot, No. 753, nice cottage, 8 rooms, $3,500.
Also, houses and lots on West Side, ranging from $3,000 upwards. Nice homes for $1,000 on purchasers own terms.
Also, choice lots in every part of the city.

ACREAGE.

80 acres in E ½, Sec. 17, 39, 13, running from Harrison to Twelfth-st., at $700. West of Central Park.
320 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $150 per acre.
Also, choice acre property North, South, and West.

FOR SALE--BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st. Five 2-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 41, 45, 47, 49, and 51 Thirty-second-st. Cheap, and easy terms.
Good 3-story and basement frame house and lot 25x100 feet. No. 794 Wabash-av., on easy terms.
Elegant 3-story and basement, stone front house and lot, 22x167 ft., No. 449 Wabash-av. Very cheap.
Large 3-story and basement, brick house and lot, 49½x 161 ft., No. 93 Calumet-av. Must be sold.
Also a large list of improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE--LOT NEAR CORNER OF HARRISON and Loomis-sts., on easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP LOTS--
Bushnell-st., near Wentworth-av., $950.
Wallace, Lowe, and Dashiel-sts., near Thirty-fourth-st., $750.
Corner Bushnell and Buddan-sts., $1,300.
Corner Wallace and Thirty-fourth-sts., $900.
Corner Oakley and Nineteenth-sts., $850.
Corner Chicago-av. and Leavitt-st., $1,300.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts., $700.
First-st. and Chicago-av. lots, monthly payments, $700.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE--TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 139 Twentieth-st., on leased ground, 10 rooms, and modern improvements; a great bargain. HENRY N. MARBLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN--NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; lot 103x83; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE--THREE NEW BRICK, SWELL FRONT, French roof, basement houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, and the best looking block in West Division; will be sold on easy terms and very low prices, if applied for soon, on the premises, between Paulina and Wood, on West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--HOUSE AND LOT, 50 FEET FRONT, on Lincoln-av., facing the Park, very cheap.
A very choice residence lot on North LaSalle-st., at $350 per foot less than value.
First-class residence on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.
House and lot, West Randolph-st., at a decided bargain. MERRILL & ENGLE, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Room 6, Metropolitan Blk.

FOR SALE--TO BUILDERS--A RARE CHANCE--Choice lots in first-class locality, on fashionable avenue, near street cars; no cash on lots, under ten years, to parties who will improve; for which purpose money will be advanced; low prices; the best chance now offering to builders in the city. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE--SPECIAL BARGAIN--80x125, CORNER Calumet-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; want offer. 10 or 20 acres on Fullerton-av., near depot; easy terms. House 9 rooms and lot, Park-av., for one-third value. Cheap lots on Robey and Dudley-sts., to exchange for improved city. Also, country hotel, doing business $1,000 a month, and farms of all sizes and prices to exchange for city or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE--HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, NO. 189 West Monroe-st., near Halsted; will be sold at a bargain; low lease of lot; 9 rooms, gas and water. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE--$3,500--3-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, monthly payments, or exchanged for cheap lots. G. D. S., 209 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--A CHEAP HOME--A FEW LOTS near Madison and Western-avs., worth $1,600, can be purchased at a sacrifice, for a few days only, at $1,100 cash; owner must have money; the best investment now offering. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle.

FOR SALE--$25 A LOT (DRY) FOR EACH OF 550 lots at South Chicago. Address or call on J. W. GOETZ, 242 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--FOR CHICAGO property. Coal lands and mine, with valuable and extensive improvements, consisting of fire brick manufactory, coke works, coal tipples and other fixtures. Saw mill, dwellings, etc. The coal is as good as any bituminous coal in the United States, a splendid property for making pig or bar iron, and fire bricks. Steam railroad running a mile or more through the property; a large village near the centre of it.
Also, stock and ranch for sale in Western Texas. Sixteen hundred and forty-six acres, situated on the Medina River and San Julian Creek, in Bandera County 3 miles from Bandera City, and 48 miles from San Antonio. The improvements consist of a fine stone cottage, 26 feet square, with large gallery front and back; large cedar kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house and stable. Also, large cattle corrals, one cedar house 20 feet square, and 50 acres under fence. Also, 2,000 head of cattle, as they run. A large proportion of the cattle are beeves, and most of them have been raised on the ranch. The great advantages this place possesses for a sheep, cattle or horse ranch, the unfailing supply of water, the salubrity of the climate and the character of the improvements render it unsurpassed by any ranch in Western Texas.
Also, 400 acres farming land in Champaign County, Ill. Also, corner lot in Detroit, Mich.
For particulars inquire of M. S. HAWLEY & CO., office 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE--A FARM FOR CITY property. I will sell or exchange my farm, located on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., 53 miles from Chicago, 1½ miles from Woodstock, and 3 miles west from Kishwaukee Station, McHenry County, Ill. Said farm contains 160 acres, divided into 10, 20, 40, and 40 acre lots; 60 acres under cultivation, 40 acres first-class meadow, balance No. 1 pasture, with an abundance of timber and 3 never-failing springs. A small house, good barn, good orchard. Title perfect. The above farm will be sold cheap, or a good trade given on desirable city property. For further information, address or apply to FARMER, 224 West Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE--TO STOCK RAISERS--A WELL-IMproved farm of 500 acres within 20 miles of Chicago, splendidly arranged for stock-growing; has paid 10 per cent on price asked for it during past year. Inquire of B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--TWO LARGE ESTATES, 1,100 AND 1,500 acres; can divide into 5 or 8 first-class farms; would exchange for merchandise, Chicago residence, etc. Drawer 22, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE--A GOOD MICHIGAN WINTER WHEAT and stock farm, worth $10,000, for $8,500; yields $2,000 per year profit. Terms of sale, $1,500 cash, balance on long time. Would exchange for city property; owner going to Europe; a rare bargain. Address R 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--ATTENTION, TRADERS--5 SECTIONS, perfect title, Spanish grant lands in Missouri, for 15 cents an acre. 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED--A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE ON ONE of the avenues, north of Twenty-second-st., at from $10,000 to $15,000; large portion cash can be paid if a good bargain is offered; brick house preferred. Apply at No. 4 Congress-st.

WANTED--AT A BARGAIN, CHEAP FOR CASH, house and lot on Burnside-st., south of Twenty-fifth and north of Thirty-seventh-sts., not to cost over $2,000; no commission paid; state number and price. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED--FOR CASH, COTTAGE OR 2-STORY house and lot, bounded by Lake, Halsted, Harrison, and Ashland-av. Address, stating lowest cash price, location, etc., O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED--COTTAGE AND LOT BETWEEN Twenty-second-st. and Egan-av., and State-st. and the lake, not to exceed $2,000 in price, for which I will pay all cash. Address, with number of street and price, P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO SUBDIVIDE--TWENTY TO FORTY acres near parks, boulevards, or railroads, or near Englewood; must be cheap. We have $35,000 cash for first payment. MASON & MILLS, Real Estate Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED--TO IMPROVE--25 TO 100 FEET BEtween Madison and Van Buren-sts. and west of Ashland-av. MASON & MILLS, Real Estate Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED--BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st., good houses and lots in the South Division, east of State-st., for several customers.

WANTED--A GOOD RESIDENCE, WEST SIDE, in exchange for 80 acres near Irving Park. JAS. R. MAY, 164 Madison-st.

WANTED--A 5 OR 10 ACRE BLOCK IN SECTIONS 19 or 20, between Halsted-st. and Western-av., at a reasonable price. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 East Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

WANTED--FROM 50 TO 200 FEET ON PRAIRIE, Indiana, or Michigan-avs., between Forty-second and Forty-seventh-sts. Must be a bargain. GAUBERT & GROSS, Room 14, Exchange Building.

WANTED--ACRE PROPERTY (NEAR CITY) OR good inside lots in exchange, or part payment, for three houses on South Side. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 25, Otis Block.

WANTED--TO BUY--COTTAGE AND LOT; house of about 7 or 8 rooms, and closets, water, and gas, either north of Thirtieth-st., or south of Lincoln Park, on monthly payments. Please give location and size of house. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF Spiritualism, by the celebrated THORPE BROTHERS, Mediums, at the Religio-Philosophical Seance Room, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st., every evening, commencing Monday, Dec. 23. $1,000 in gold to any one who will detect any fraud in these convincing manifestations.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MRS. MOODY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETIC Healer. 82 Butterfield-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and Business Medium; price, $1. Dr. BUTT, Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, will attend to all acute and chronic diseases, at 24 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC Physician, 340 West Madison-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, and from 7 to 9 on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 290 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--5 ACRES SPLENDID GROVE LAND AT Washington Heights, cheap. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--3 ACRES PRAIRIE AT WASHINGTON Heights.
10 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
25 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
40 acres prairie at Washington Heights.
Low prices and easy terms.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--2, 5, 10, AND 20 ACRES FOR A FEW days at two-thirds its value, close to depot and schools, and near the city. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE--AT AUSTIN--75 FEET FRONT BY 165 feet deep to 20-foot alley, on Chestnut-av., between Pine and Willow-avs. A choice place. Will sell low if wanted. Only 2½ blocks from depot. WISSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE--$2,700 WILL BUY A 9-ROOM HOUSE and 6 acres of land near depot; 60 minutes ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE--400 FEET, WABASH-AV. AND STATE-st., near Fifty-first-st., subdivided into lots. Will sell all or separate lots.
Wabash-av. will be improved its entire length in the spring, by macadamizing, and Fifty-first-st. by sewerage, which will add greatly to the value of this property.
Apply, for a few days, to
S. E. GROSS, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--A RARE CHANCE to buy very desirable South Park property at a great bargain--One-quarter or one-half of a 10-acre block on Drexel-av., close to the upper entrance of the South Park; will sell at a low figure if taken now, or will exchange for improved inside property. Address EASTERN OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--20 ACRES AT Washington Heights. 100x150 feet near Normal School. 20 acres in Sec. 8, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14. Also, some valuable Illinois farming land, and a small tract in Iowa. Inquire of O. R. GLOVER, Room 20, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE--1¼ ACRE LOTS, ¼ of MILE FROM railroad station, 7 miles from Court House; at $300 per acre, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. J. SOUBERRY, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--5, 10, OR 25 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights at $150, $200, and $225 per acre. This is a great bargain; must have $1,000 cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD AND other choice Hyde Park Property. CHACE & ABELL, 154 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE--AT SOUTH EVANSTON, LOTS 3 AND 4, in Block 1; 7 to 10 inclusive in Block 2; 13 to 25 inclusive in Block 3; 31 and 33 in Block 4; 7 to 13 and 25 to 31 inclusive in Block 5; 13 and 14 and 19 to 22 inclusive in Block 6; all in Kedzie & Keeney's Addition to Evanston. These are large and beautiful lots and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 165 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--35 ACRES IN LAKE VIEW, SOUTHwest of Graceland cemetery; can be bought at a great bargain if sold immediately. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN A NO. 1 BRICKYARD WITH MACHINERY, for sale or exchange. H. J. GOODRICH, 383 Wabash-av.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN with $2,000, to take an interest in a first-class business without risk. References required and given. Address L 51, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT CIGAR STAND FOR SALE, IN one of the best billiard halls in this city. Apply or address 508 State-st., cigar store.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISSION house, with a good trade in fruit and general produce, desires to dispose of this portion of their trade, as they wish to devote their attention exclusively to their grain trade. Address A 94, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE IS OFFERED FOR A MAN with some money to open a hotel, bar, billiard room, etc. just near enough to one of the principal boulevards for a stopping place, and a desirable place for boarders. For particulars, apply soon to A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

A CASH MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD trade; rent low. Room and tools for cutting pork. Address A 73 Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND WELL-PAYING jobbing and retail seed business for sale; terms liberal. Address G 85, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW RESTAURANT, OCCUPYing first-floor and basement on East Madison-st., a part or all to be sold at once on account of illness of one of owners. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Agents, 151 East Madison-st.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply to E. L. REYNOLDS, 118 South Halsted-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED JOB PRINTING office, doing a good, paying business, for sale, or will sell one-half interest to party competent to manage it, as only reason for selling is too much other business to attend to. Address R 66, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale. Call at 558 State-st.

A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR sale, with store fixtures and two years' lease of store, on West Madison-st. Address STANLEY, care Carrier 73.

BOARDING HOUSE, FULL OF GOOD PAYING boarders for sale. Will sell part or whole of furniture. Inquire at 181 South Morgan-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE--FIRST-CLASS LOCAtion, doing good business, with or without stock. Inquire on premises, 76 South Halsted-st.

CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH--A FIRST-CLASS saloon on one of the best corners of the South Side, with a long lease, for sale at a bargain. NOOKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

CIGAR STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap, or would sell stock and rent fixtures. Inquire at 90 South Halsted-st.

DRUG STORE WORTH $4,000 FOR SALE, CENtral location. Owner wishes to go South. $1,500 cash, balance secured. To a practical druggist a good chance. Address H 76, Tribune office.

DINING-RESTAURANT AND SALOON, PAYING $25 to $50 daily, for sale. Location and fit-up first-class. Come and buy a bargain. FINLEY, No. 64 Desplaines-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, SOUTHWEST CORner West Washington-st., Exchange Building, to rent. The furniture, etc., all complete, ready for business, for sale. Apply at Room 43, Exchange Building.

A LIQUOR STORE, SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED --doing good business--situated in one of the best thoroughfares in the city--for sale or exchange. A good bargain and easy terms. Inquire at 74 North LaSalle-st.

FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE--WITH TRADE ESTablished; can be bought cheap; 684 State-st.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, AT QUINCY, ILL., FOR sale. The continued increasing demand for our Patent Automatic Steam Governor requiring our individual time and attention to the prosecution of its manufacture, we hereby offer for sale our entire stock of hardware, together with lease, fixtures, and good will. This business was founded at its present location in 1844, by Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull, now prominent bankers in this city, and has since been successfully carried on by themselves and successors, in both wholesale and retail branches. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy terms, and from such we invite a thorough investigation. Address GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE, HAVing two stores, in excellent locations, and one being as much as I can attend to, I offer one for sale at a bargain. Address A 70, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY LARGE CONFECTIONERY AND restaurant at a great bargain; doing a large business. Reason for selling, business in the country. Apply 375 Wabash-av.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE--doing a business of $1,200 per week. Call rear 340 West Randolph-st., from 7 to 10 a. m., and to 7 p. m.

MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES, FISHER'S ICE-house, and everything suitable for doing a large business for sale. Inquire at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth-sts.

NEWS AND CIGAR STAND FOR SALE CHEAP--laundry office in rear. For particulars inquire at 704 State-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST furnished barber shops, with French plate mirrors, marble slabs, patent chairs, etc., etc., for sale or exchange, 709 State-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WISH TO RETIRE from a first-class manufacturing business with a city and country trade already established. Goods giving the best of satisfaction, and paying large profits. To the right party will give a bargain. From $2,000 to $5,000 required. This is no humbug, as parties can ascertain by addressing G 58, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO RUN A BOARDING house, can have low rent and furniture for sale at No. 119 South Peoria-st.; the present land-lady wishing to go in to her own business, dress-making.

SOME PARTY TO JOIN ME IN A GOOD MANUfacturing business established 5 years, who can give security for $4,000. Address M 90, Tribune office.

SPLENDID CHANCE--LADIES' FURNISHING AND notions store for sale; doing a business of $1,600 per month; profit 35 per cent; on the West Side; reason given for selling; capital $1,000 to $1,500. Address, with name, D 11, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE AT 10 PER cent off of cost, in new building; low rent; good point for trade. A rare chance for profitable investment. Inquire of WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND FIXTURES, NO. 230 NORTH Clark-st., for sale--must be sold.

TO ANY ONE HAVING $5,000 TO $10,000, WE WILL sell an established business that will pay from 15 to 40 per cent on sales, and having among its regular customers nearly every wholesale grocery throughout the Northwest. Other business compels us to sell. Address, with real name, C 24, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a good paying cigar stand. Address G 10, Tribune office.

$5,000--A PROPER PARTY, WITH FROM $5,000 to $6,000, wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business, can learn of an opportunity seldom offered, by addressing J. N. HERRICK, care A. B. Meeker & Co., 375 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machines; these celebrated and unequaled sewing machines are now permanently established in their elegant new store, 256 State-st. J. H. LEROW & CO.

FOR SALE--SINGER SEWING MACHINE, NEARly new; cost $85; will be sold cheap for cash. Call at 249 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE--A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, cheap, and easy terms, or will trade; also some furniture. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES AT your own price. 295 South Morgan-st.

SINGER--SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON MONTHly payments, and a splendid chromo given to each purchaser, at 949 State-st. Come and see us.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES --Gentlemen wishing to make their wives or daughters Christmas presents of one of these celebrated machines, will please address L. F. GARRETT, Agent, 342 Fulton-st., and he will call on you.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st. branch 960 Wabash-av.

$10 REDUCTION IN PRICE, ON TIME, TO ANYone wishing to buy a first-class machine before the 1st of January. Stock all new. Ladies don't fail to answer. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely furnished parlor suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

14 NORTH HALSTED-ST.--BOARDING FOR A few gentlemen in private family.

17 LAFLIN-ST.--FRONT ROOM, HEATED BY furnace, house and furniture new, suitable for two gentlemen, or man and wife; Madison-st. cars within ½ block from door; private family. Terms reasonable to right parties. Apply at house, or W. R. PATTERSON, 198 East Washington-st.

31 PARK-AV.--BOARD, WITH ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. Breakfast at 6, if desired. Day-board.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House--Single rooms, with board.

41 NEWBERRY-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Taylor-sts.--Two young men can find a nice parlor bedroom, with the comforts of a good home for the winter at the above number. Terms very reasonable.

43 CENTRE-AV.--A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--LARGE FRONT ROOM with board suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.--GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two gentlemen, can have a nicely furnished room and board, with fuel and light included, at $12 per week. Comforts of home, and convenient to cars. Single room at $6. Home this afternoon.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.--FRONT PARLOR, ALSO single room, to rent, with board; modern improvements; references required.

53 NORTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.--A few boarders can find good accommodations.

75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--TO RENT COMfortably furnished rooms, well heated, for lady and gentleman or gentlemen. Good board warranted--corner of Madison.

113 WEST MONROE-ST.--A PLEASANT HOME in a private family for a single lady can be found at the above number.

115 WEST LAKE-ST.--BOARD AND ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also day boarders wanted.

119 SOUTH GREEN STREET--ONE LARGE front room, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or 4 gentlemen. Heat by register. Day boarders, 2 or 3 meals, reasonable.

122 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--GOOD ROOMS AND and first-class board at reasonable rates. Gentlemen and wives can be accommodated.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--NICELY FURNISHED front room; also, one side room, to rent, with first-class board.

134 WARREN-AV.--FRONT PARLOR, LARGE and well-lighted, with hot-air register, and very invitingly furnished, for either married couple, or three young gents, or three young ladies; accommodations for one young gent, warm room, and also accommodations for young lady, at $6.50; house and table superior.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for gentleman or man and wife; also, a single room.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--TWO PLEASANT rooms, with board, for gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., COR. JACKSON--TO rent, with board, in a strictly private family (no other boarders), a furnished or unfurnished room, fronting south or east; hot and cold water in bath-room; gas, etc., etc.; a good stable, that will accommodate three horses, connected with the premises.

163 WARREN-AV.--TWO SOUTH FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board; furnished or unfurnished.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--FURNISHED room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

179 WEST ADAMS-ST.--FURNISHED ROOM, with board, in a private family; no other boarders.

193 WEST WASHINGTON ST.--PLEASANTLY furnished rooms, with board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, with first-class board. Five or six day boarders accommodated. Location good.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--TO RENT, WITH board, two furnished rooms, one a front bedroom; house with all modern improvements.

213 WALNUT-ST.--WANTED, 4 BOARDERS AT $5 per week. Also, day-boarders, $4 per week.

224 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NORTON'S Block--Good day-board for ladies and gentlemen.

227 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--FURNISHED rooms, with board, for man and wife or single men; also day boarders wanted. Good table.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.--A FEW MORE BOARDers, from $5 to $5.50. Single beds.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--ELEGANTLY furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated at $5 per week.

231 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.--GOOD BOARDING and accommodation.

232 WARREN-AV.--ONE FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room, with best of board.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.--DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Day-boarders accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--PLEASANT front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TO RENT, WITH board, single rooms, furnished.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--PLEASANT rooms, well warmed, on first and second floors, with board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN--Pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished, with or without board. Location first-class; terms reasonable.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--A NICELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, to rent, with board. Hot and cold water.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--NICELY FURnished room and first-class board for two gentlemen.

406 WEST MADISON-ST.--FIRST FLOOR; A few day-boarders wanted; No. 1 board in a private family.

409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TWO FURnished rooms for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; reference required.

503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.--PLEASANT rooms, single or en suite, and good board at Sheldon Place. Inquire at Room 9.

521 WEST MADISON-ST., "UNION PARK HOtel"--First-class board by day or week, at reasonable rates.

596 ADAMS-ST.--SUITE OF ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable.

697 FULTON-ST.--A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for man and wife or two young ladies. Terms moderate; no other boarders.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADISON-ST. --A few rooms for families and single gentlemen.

GENT AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN get first-class board, with nicely furnished front room and fire, at $14 per week, on the West Side, by addressing, with reference, B 21, Tribune office.

TWO YOUNG MEN OF GOOD HABITS CAN hear of a good home in a private family near Union Park. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

THREE GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, in private residence, with modern improvements, for married couples who have furniture; location best in South Division; terms reasonable; references required. Address K 55, Tribune office.

South Side.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST.--FRONT ROOM FOR SINGLE gentleman.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.--A NICE FRONT PARlor, furnished, with first-class board. A few day boarders wanted.

43 HUBBARD-COURT--NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet--To rent, with board, reasonable, to responsible parties for the winter, front parlor or suite on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, or room and bedroom on floor above, heated.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF CALumet--A large front room, furnished, with board; also medium-sized, heated room; house first-class.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.--3 FRONT ROOMS, WITH board for 4 gentlemen or gent and wife; room for single lady.

370 WABASH-AV.--TO RENT, WITH FIRST-class board, unfurnished rooms, with carpets, en suite or single; also, furnished rooms on very moderate terms.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.--HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room, suitable for two, with board.

384 WABASH-AV.--A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class table.

387 WABASH-AV.--HALF A BLOCK FROM Post Office. Boarders accommodated.

391 WABASH-AV.--FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, for single gentlemen.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.--TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or four gentlemen, with or without board; no other boarders.

506 WABASH-AV.--A DESIRABLE ROOM, well furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Also, a single room, with board. Reference required.

532 WABASH-AV.--IS NOW OPEN AS A FIRST-class boarding-house; a handsome suite of parlors, unfurnished, with or without board.

554 WABASH-AV.--NEWLY FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen, heated by furnace; hot and cold water.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.--TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large chamber, with closet, for gent and wife or two single gentlemen; first-class.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.--FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, with board, for lady and gentleman; private family; terms moderate.

603 MICHIGAN-AV.--HANDSOME SUITE FURnished rooms, or singly; private house, with or without board; every convenience; references exchanged.

764 WABASH-AV.--PLEASANT FRONT PARlor, with first-class board. Moderate terms.

776 MICHIGAN-AV.--FOUR DOORS BELOW Twenty-second-st.--Two small furnished rooms, with first-class board. Also, accommodations for a few table boarders.

799 WABASH-AV.--TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board; one front and one on suite, suitable for families or gentlemen. Table boarders can be accommodated.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.--TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.--A pleasant furnished room, with large closet, use of bath-room, etc., with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

1071 WABASH-AV., NEAR CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st.--Nice large furnished front room, with board; terms reasonable.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, NEAR Twenty-fourth--Furnished rooms, with good board at $5 per week.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.--A PLEASANT, NICELY-furnished front room to rent, with board; suitable for gentlemen. Private family. References.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, SOUTH Side, will take three or four gentlemen to board. Address E 91, Tribune office.

BOARDING--PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room and closet, with board, private family, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Address, care of carrier No. 22.

COTTAGE PLACE--FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF Thirty-first-st., one block from steam and horse cars. Pleasant rooms with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side--Continued.

CLINTON COURT, 409 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNside)-st., near Twenty-ninth--Nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board, for single and married people; very reasonable; every comfort of home, with freedom of hotel combined. Single rooms $6.

North Side.

172 EAST INDIANA-ST.--FOUR YOUNG GENtlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, and breakfast and supper.

245 EAST INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE--TWO furnished rooms. Also, one partly furnished, with good board. Day-boarders accommodated.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND GOOD BOARD, WITH small, pleasant front room, on North Side, by addressing L 48, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD--TO OFFSET FOR MUSIC LESSONS IN voice culture, piano, or harmony, West side. Address MUSICTEACHER, care of Lyon & Healy.

BOARD--COMFORTABLE ROOM AND BOARD wanted by single gentleman within ten minutes' walk of Halsted and Harrison-sts., not to exceed $10 per week. Address B 27, Tribune office.

BOARD--IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SINGLE gentleman, room and board between Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts., Wabash-av. and the lake. Address, giving size of room and terms. References. 209 Tribune office.

BOARD--BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, IN A private family, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address or call, A, 4 Chamber of Commerce.

BOARD--BY A PARTY OF SIX, THREE ROOMS, well furnished, and first-class board, on reasonable terms, near Twenty-second-st. Address N 83, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR WIFE AND SELF, WITH ONE large or two small rooms, furnished or unfurnished. West Side preferred. Address F 46, Tribune office.

BOARD--I WANT 2 OR 3 PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for self and family. Must be well furnished, heated, and lighted. Location, West Side, east of Union Park. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentleman. West Side preferred. Address N 97, Tribune office.

BOARD--FOR SELF AND WIFE, NEAR DOUGLAS-place, and east of Stanton-av. G. A. CHAMBERS, 177½ LaSalle-st.

BOARD--FOR SELF AND WIFE, WITH FURnished room, in a private family on South Side. Address, with terms and location. H. F. ELDRED, 388 Michigan-av.

BOARD--AND UNFURNISHED ROOM--FOR A widow, between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts., and east of State-st. Best of reference. Address or inquire at 1271 Indiana-av. Mrs. D.

BOARD AND ROOM, FOR TWO LADIES, BEtween Green and Ada, and Washington and Adams-sts. References exchanged. Address W. H. H., 146 South Halsted-st.

BOARD--BY A YOUNG MAN; A PLEASANT room and board in a private family on the South Side. Terms must be reasonable. Address E R W, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD--A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OF QUIET habits desire a nicely-furnished room, with board for lady, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms and location, S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms, east of State, and within five blocks of Twenty-second-st., with or without board; best of references given. Address R 76, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A NO. 1 TENANT, 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping for small family, on South Side; would prefer rooms in some of the new blocks in the burned district. Address or call on LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT OR BUY, OR TO RENT with privilege of purchase, a water-power flouring mill, having a capacity of 100 to 200 barrels; must be in good running order, and at a point having good shipping facilities, and where wheat is easily obtained. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO LEASE--ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, a medium-sized residence north of Twenty-fifth-st., and east of Wabash-av.; must contain all modern improvements; or I will buy and pay all cash for a first-class house, if it can be had cheap. Address, giving number of street and price, E. C., care COOK, COBURN & CO.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, furnished room, without board, north of Twelfth-st., South Side, east of Sangamon-st., West Side. State terms, with and without fire, and whether you can give board. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE CONVENIENT AND comfortably furnished rooms, for housekeeping, West Side; good party, prompt pay. Address, giving terms, which must be reasonable, Address Q 90, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, with the privilege of taking a few boarders; would prefer to board owner for rent. Address Z 93, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TO BUILDERS--ON SOUTH Side, between Lake and Van Buren-sts., from 50 to 100 rooms, for hotel. Must be finished first class, with modern improvements; ready for occupancy any time between this date and May 1. Address P 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, for single gentleman, between Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts., on South Side. Address, with price and location, E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED cottage on the West Side, by a family without children. Address C, Room 2, 205 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LOFT OR LIGHT BASEment for manufacturing purposes, with power. Address, giving location, MERCHANT, 52 West Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--DWELLING HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished; also, stores, basements, and lofts for acceptable customers. Owners only please communicate. J. W. BROWN, Real Estate Broker, 383 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY GENTLEMAN AND wife--3 comfortably furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Must have necessary conveniences. Location West side, between Fulton and Adams-sts., and east of Union Park. Address, stating terms and location, A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE NORTH OF Twentieth-st., with kitchen, dining-room, and one or two sleeping rooms, furnished. Address L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LARGE ROOM IN A good locality suitable for wholesale and retail carpet business. SPENCER H. PECK, 19 South Canal-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, by two young ladies, in building; West Side preferred. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOMS AND HOUSES IN all parts of the city; can't supply our customers. Chicago Rental and Collection Agency, 21 Oriental Building.

WANTED--TO RENT--I WANT TO RENT A small, completely-furnished cottage for 6 months; will pay a fair price, and guarantee care of property. Address G 94, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, convenient location; would occupy one with a gentleman now in possession; private family preferred. Address X 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR HOTEL PURPOSES, 75 to 150 rooms; location, Lake to Jackson-st., South Side. Address J B, Aberdeen House, 23 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS--BY a young man where there are no children or lodgers. Address F 51, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO BORROW $100 FOR A short time, on good security, or could give first-class board with all the comforts of a home, if desired, in return. Address N 84, Tribune office.

A 1 PURCHASE-MONEY PAPER WANTED--CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE--A FIRST MORTGAGE FOR $18,000. Address U 34, Tribune office, for one week.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT at Room 1, No. 34 South Canal-st.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN EASTERN FUNDS on Chicago real estate in sums of not less than $5,000. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

LOANS ON BUILDINGS ON LEASED GROUND, warehouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and all good collaterals. O. G. BRYANT, opposite Sherman house, Room 1, 42 West Madison-st.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES ON LEASED-GROUND, diamonds, pianos, and other good securities; small sums; 3 to 12 months, on real estate; short date mortgages bought. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AND houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR a term of years. Money in hand. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN--IN SUMS OF $5,000, FOR A term of years, on first-class city real estate security only. Apply to O. R. GLOVER, Room 20, 154 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS--Short date paper bought by DERRICK & HULBURD, Room 8, 188 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME. Purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN MODERATE SUMS, ON houses, furniture, pianos, and other good collaterals, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

PARTIES WANTING CLAIMS, NOTES, OR ACcounts collected, sold, or traded, speedily and to advantage, may address Z 22, Tribune office.

STOCKS--10 SHARES REPUBLIC LIFE INSURance Co. for sale. Apply to C. R. FIELD & Co., 151 Monroe-st., Room 1, Kent's Block.

TO LOAN--$1,700 CASH IN HAND ON GOOD REAL estate. Apply to D. H. LAMBERTSON, 131 West Madison-st.

WE WILL PURCHASE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF the Enterprise Insurance Co.'s policies at the highest rate if offered soon. HATCH & LYON, Attorneys at Law, Room 2, Stone's building, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE MONEY notes. Apply at 230 State-st., Room 8.

WANTED--TO SECURE BY FEB. 1, $1,000 TO $1,500 3 to 5 years on a No. 1 Iowa real estate security. Address, stating terms, Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN WITH some capital to join me in the manufacture of brick. Address B, care 142 State-st.

WANTED--A PARTY WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000, or more, can learn of a good opportunity to make money by calling at room 19, Gardner's building Washington-st.; (light manufacturing business).

WANTED--PARTIES LOOKING FOR INVESTments to call at room 28 Exchange Building, and see the best thing out. A sure fortune for a live man.

WANTED--3,000 MECHANICS TO CALL AND EXamine the best saw set ever brought to the Chicago market. 129 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--$2,500 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, AT 12 PER cent, on unimproved property on Wabash-av., worth double the amount. Address Box 22, P. O.

100 SHARES OF MANUFACTURING COMPAny stock for sale at a great bargain; will be at par within a year; 300 per cent profits on the goods manufactured. Want more money to extend the business. Address N 79, Tribune office.

$500 NOTE, SHORT TIME, BOUGHT. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Broker, 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

$1,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR BY A MEchanic going in business; $100 paid every month. Address, for one week, Q 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in brick block, 97 South Desplaines-st., near Madison. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED AND TWO UNFURnished rooms, without board. Inquire at 225 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern conveniences, with or without board. 929 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS FOR $8 PER MONTH, SUITable for a laundress or seamstress. Apply to JAS. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st., in the afternoon.

TO RENT--2 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for 2 or 4 young men. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises, 345 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LOCAtion central and pleasant, first-class accommodations. House has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st., by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT--ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS WITH OR without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 15 Harrison-court, southeast corner Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT--SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, nicely furnished, en suite or singly, with or without board. Apply for particulars at Hall's Restaurant, 122 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--2 FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, near Union Park. Address C 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished or unfurnished, at 83 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF 709 HUBBARD-ST.; 7 rooms, suitable for one or two families. Inquire at house.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE new stone front building, 145 East Monroe-st., near Clark, cheap. Inquire fourth floor.

TO RENT--A VERY PLEASANT AND WARM room heated by furnace to two young men. Price $10 per month. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--$25--SIX BASEMENT ROOMS OF house 132 North Oakley-st., in good order, large yard, water front and rear, pantry, cistern, &c. Apply on the premises or of WILSON, PIERCE & CO., 104½ South Clark-st.

TO RENT--A NEAT FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing-room for single gentleman, at 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping (furniture for sale), all in nice condition. No other parties on the floor. 51 South Sheldon-st., near West Madison.

TO RENT--THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with closet, single or en suite, 431 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT--A SOUTH-FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, furnished, without board, with use of piano, convenient to cars and bus, at 19 Pierce-st.

TO RENT--50 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., COMFORTAble furnished front room, with fire and light, for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT--A RARE CHANCE TO GET FURNISHed rooms, heated day and night, in suites or single. Apply at 136 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--DOUBLE PARLORS AND BASEMENT, suitable for business or housekeeping. Brussels carpets for sale, at 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--17 SOUTH ANN-ST.--TWO FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen's lodgings or light housekeeping.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for housekeeping to man and wife; also lodging rooms for gentlemen, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--WITHOUT BOARD, 1 LARGE ROOM suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; also small room. Apply 10 Peck-court.

TO RENT--ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHed, and without board, pleasant and in good order. 550 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS AND TENEMENTS IN THE St. James Hotel. Apply to the JANITOR, 410 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM. APPLY AT 105 West Randolph-st., Room 40.

TO RENT--SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Private family. 720 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--THREE LARGE ROOMS, FRONT PART first floor, 408 Erie-st.; east of Ashland-av., for $10. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Apply to 1004 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--A DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM, with fire, a small room adjoining, all applicable for three persons, if desired. 165 Peoria-st.

TO RENT--SUITE OF FOUR FRONT ROOMS; have water and gas; marble front building, No. 536 West Lake-st. Apply at Room 5, on premises.

TO RENT--NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, NICELY cared for, adapted for two or four gentlemen. House has modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--TO A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, a nicely-furnished dining-room, bedroom, kitchen, and pantry. 469 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 53 South Halsted-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT--AT A BARGAIN, TO A GOOD TENant, three rooms, buttery, and two closets; rooms clean, and in good shape. No 65 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT--LARGE FRONT SLEEPING ROOM, with stove and care. Apply at 225 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping. Furniture for sale cheap. Call at 386 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 290 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for two or three gentlemen; two gentlemen, $30 per month; for three, $35 per month. At 171 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MAN and wife or two or four gentlemen. Rooms en suite or single, with or without board. 192 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, cheap. 666 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and lady; board for lady only, with a widow lady. Central location. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS IN NEW HOUSE, water in kitchen, cars nearly at the door. $14 to well paying tenants. 391 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT--3 OR 4 ROOMS AT 42 UNIVERSITY-place. Inquire at house, or at 50 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--FOUR FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH pantry attached, at 455 Fourth-st., near Reuben. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--7 ROOMS AT 724 FULTON-ST.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM OR suite with or without board, for one or two gentlemen in a small family where there are no other boarders, with modern conveniences and house comforts; moderate terms. Apply 24 door on Cass-st., cor Illinois.

TO RENT--A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and sleeping room, stove in each, separate or en suite, cheap. 630 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Apply at 634 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; late dinners. 152 West Tyler-st., convenient to street cars.

TO RENT--TWO ROOMS ON 1ST FLOOR, WITH bay window, bath-room, large closet, wash-bowl, hot and cold water, and gas. Independent entrance in front and rear. Suitable for millinery, dressmaking, or man and wife. Inquire of W. H. EMERSON, Painter, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, with or without board. Inquire at 66 Twenty-first-st., east of Indiana-av.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 115 Fourth-st., between Peoria and Sangamon.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 23 Willard-place. Also a good barn.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS IN BRICK BLOCK 3D FLOOR, 115 West Van Buren-st. Inquire at 208 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--THE UPPER FLOOR OF A TWO-STORY building. Apply at 265 Fourth-av.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 723 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, pantry, and water in kitchen, for $10 per month. 551 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM. APPLY AT 394 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE ROOMS, WATER AND gas, suitable for housekeeping. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--3 LARGE ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, for housekeeping, in the rear of 367 West Madison-st., $18 per month. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF BUILDING 773 WEST Madison-st. Apply at 367 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS--ONE SUITE OF front rooms with fire, gas, and closets; also single rooms to rent low. 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--THREE SMALL ROOMS IN COTTAGE; furnished if desired. No. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--SOUTH SIDE, CENTRAL LOCALITY, two or four rooms in nice repair, suitable for housekeeping. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT--BASEMENT AND CHAMBERS OF house No. 364 Warren-av.; rent reasonable. Apply on premises after to-day.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at 113 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson; bath and all modern improvements.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR MAN and wife or two single gents, with or without board; near post office; must have good references. Address CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF A two-story house, six rooms, in first-class order, to a good American family. Call for two days at 734 West Madison-st, corner Robey.

TO RENT--AT 694 WABASH-AV., A SINGLE front room, with fire. Reference required.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH MODERN improvements, at 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS, FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, for single gentlemen, in a first-class house and fine locality, on South Side; also, dining room, kitchen, etc., with suite of rooms, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Apply 968 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--FRONT SUITE--SECOND FLOOR, 611 Wabash-av. Call at rooms between 9 and 12 a. m., Monday, Dec. 23.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT--TWO WARM SLEEPING ROOMS, nicely furnished, with clothes-closets, suitable for two gentlemen each; rent $10 and $12 per month. 736 South State-st., near Fourteenth.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, with water, pantry, and closet. Apply at 368 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS AND FURNITURE FOR sale, suitable for housekeeping. Call to-day, 441 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--THE FIRST OR BASEMENT FLOOR OF brick house at 131 East Harrison-st., containing 3 rooms, closets, and hall, suitable for residence or business, or both; in good condition, and a desirable location; rent only $25 a month, for the winter. Apply to Dr. JORDAN, on premises, up-stairs.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR 2 or 4 gentlemen, with bath-room, etc.; terms reasonable. 321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen or ladies, at 132 Burnside-st., near Nineteenth. Prices moderate.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single. Good locality and very cheap. 243 Ewing-st.

TO RENT--THE USE OF A PARLOR AND STEINway piano a part of each day. Address U 11, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to gentlemen only, 191 West Madison-st. Inquire at Room 10.

TO RENT--2 OR 4 ROOMS, WATER IN. APPLY at 72 Butterfield, corner Nineteenth-st.

TO RENT--3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for keeping house; convenient to street cars, and only two squares from Union Park; gas and bath-room. 20 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT--1 UNFURNISHED AND 2 FURNISHED rooms, at 546 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--NEAR UNION PARK, LOWER FLOOR of new house, 4 beautiful rooms, for housekeeping; cooking-stove, with hot water pipes; only half block from Madison-st. cars; terms reasonable. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT--TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, COMfortable sleeping room, with use of sitting room, fire and lights; 1, $3; 2, $1.75 each per week. 179 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS--FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, suitable for families or lodging rooms. Apply No. 489 State-st.

TO RENT--ONE DOUBLE ROOM AND TWO single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, at 1099 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Call Monday.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--OR EXCHANGE--7 BRICK DWELLings (new) southeast corner Rush and Illinois-sts. One brick store, 2-story and basement (new), 50x85; will rent upper story, store-room, or basement separately. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 42, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT--THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING 80 Thirty-first-st., convenient to horse and steam-cars; rent, $45 per month. Apply next door, No. 82, or at Room 13, Oriental Building, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 182 Howe-st., hot and cold water. New 2-story and basement brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st. Two-story frame house 665 Larrabee-st. Six rooms on second floor, Larrabee, near Sophia. All desirable, convenient to street cars and three blocks from centre of Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, Room 1 Stone's Building, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--4-STORY OCTAGON-FRONT HOUSE, furnace and gas fixtures. Also marble-front store, cheap. N. S. GROW, 321 Madison-st.

TO RENT--TEN ROOMS COTTAGE, NO. 15 South Morgan-st. Will sell furniture if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--HOUSE 173 FOURTH-AV., AND FURNIture for sale cheap; nearly new. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, pleasantly located; 32 Rucker-st. GEO. F. BAY, 30 Rucker-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT--HOUSE 13 HARRISON-ST., 7 ROOMS, water and gas; rent very cheap. Apply to H. W. MARTIN & CO., 279 Clark-st., corner VanBuren.

TO RENT--HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE at a great bargain; must be sold within six days. Inquire at 223 South Green-st., up stairs, any day from 10 until 4.

TO RENT--DWELLING-HOUSE ON ARCHER-AV., 9 rooms, very cheap to good tenant. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGES, $6, $8 AND $12; 4 ROOMS, $10; 7 rooms, $25. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT--DWELLING NO. 3 NORTH ADA-ST., and upper floor No. 231 West Randolph-st., 7 rooms each; cars convenient. OMAR BUTHNELL, No. 66 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED COTTAGE of 8 rooms, east of Union Park, to family without young children. Owner would like board for wife and child and self when in the city. Address J Q W, care Carrier 78.

TO RENT--6 ROOM COTTAGE, WEST SIDE, 3 blocks from cars. Room 2, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements. Inquire at 1123 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--$20 A MONTH, AT MAYWOOD, NEAR to depot, trains convenient, a good 2-story house, 7 rooms. G. A. HERRICK, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

TO RENT--VERY CHEAP--DESIRABLE HOUSE; horse cars and buses pass the door, and only five minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge, with kitchen and parlor furniture for sale, cheap for cash. The upper portion of the house can be rented to pay for the whole house; barn and yard attached. For further information, apply in store at 573 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, at 723 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 72 Thirteenth-st.; modern improvements; everything in good repair. P. RYAN, 659 State-st.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS ON STATE-ST., AND FURniture (nearly new) complete for housekeeping; price $500. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A HOUSE IN GOOD LOCATION ON Twenty-second-st., east of Prairie-av. Call on J. T. ALLEN, No. 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH ROOM, pleasantly located. At 175 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--574 WEST LAKE-ST.--A LARGE UNfurnished room with first-class board.

TO RENT--BY E. C. COLE & CO., 126 LASALLE-ST.--Webster-av., 227. Good house. Will rent to two families. Harrison-st., 462; new house; 11 rooms.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND furniture for sale cheap. 461 West Van Buren-st.; call to-day. Rent $25.

TO RENT--THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF the fine marble-front building, corner Halsted and Tyler. There are 14 large rooms, besides closets, bath-rooms, water-closets, pantries, etc., hot and cold water, and gas. Splendid situation for hotel or boarding house. Inquire of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., 225 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE ON WEST Washington-st., furnished throughout in good style, only $85 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE. APPLY AT 334 RANdolph-st. Also, a basement.

TO RENT--PART OR ALL OF GOOD HOUSE. Apply at 173 Walnut-st., one block from street cars.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--6-ROOM COTTAGE AT a great bargain, in small payments. Call at 74 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT--A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE IN LAKE View, 3 blocks from street cars. S. S. MILLAR, 132 Clark-st.

TO RENT--UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY, A NICEly furnished cottage; immediate possession given. Apply at 550 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, with barn, No. 421 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--TEN-ROOM HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, centrally located, in good neighborhood; suitable for two families. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, ON ST. John's-place, one block north of Union Park. Apply at 32 St. John's-place, corner Fulton-st.

TO RENT--MARBLE FRONT NO. 227 HALSTED-st.; has all modern improvements. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--855 WEST INDIANA-ST., 2-STORY dwelling, 11 rooms, closets, pantries, with water on both floors. Will rent cheap.

TO RENT--LOW--A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 9 rooms, partly furnished; all modern improvements; on Egan-av., close to steam or street cars. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT--A VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY BRICK house, with all modern improvements; partially furnished; furniture for sale cheap. Location West Washington-st., west of Park. Address U 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT--VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 113 and 115 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT--TWO STORES 20x80 FEET ON SOUTH Water, near Franklin-st. Apply to W. P. CURTIS, Room 50 Central Union Block.

TO RENT--CHEAP--3 LARGE BRICK STORES, corner Lake-st. and Western-av.; No. 1 location for dry goods, grocery, meat market, etc.; also second and third stories of same block, for a hotel. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--3 STORES, 20x80 FEET, ON SOUTH Water-st., near Franklin. Apply to W. P. CURTIS, Room 50, Central Union Block.

TO RENT--STORE AND REAR ROOMS, 182 WEST Washington-st., corner Halsted. Fixtures and cigar "figure" for sale cheap.

TO RENT--FRONT OFFICE UNTIL MAY NEXT, in Morrison Block, corner Clark and Madison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT--WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, LARGE and small rooms; good location; terms reasonable. No risky business need apply. Inquire at DISSTON & SONS', Lind Block.

TO RENT--A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, CORner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court.
Several fine stores and basements in the rebuilt district at low rates.
3 large lofts over 298 and 300 State-st., 20x80 each.
3 fine lofts over 53 State-st., and several on Lake-st., now ready for occupancy. J. W. BROWN, Real Estate Broker, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. LOCALITY, office, and building first-class. Rent low. Address G 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORE AND FAMILY ROOMS IN THE rear No. 1032 West Madison-st., at $35 per month; possession immediately. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--OFFICES AND SLEEPING-ROOMS IN 143 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENTS 20 AND 22 MARKET-ST. Light and airy. Good location for any of the trades. Opposite Field & Leiter's. Apply on the premises to T. BAKER, Jr.

TO RENT--BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st., several large fine well lighted offices and stores.

MUSICAL.

AN AGENT FROM THE EAST WILL, FOR TEN days, sell pianofortes and organs of first-class makers, selected by customers, at inducements not offered usually. Arrangements made, when desired, with Chicago houses. Address F 87, Tribune office, and the agent will call on you.

FOR SALE--$250 ORDER, TO APPLY ON PURchase of first-class piano. Price, $40. Apply at 223 Wabash-av., basement office.

FOR SALE--A FINE-TONED KNABE PIANO, nearly new, for $275 cash; also new pianos $100 less than the usual price. Remember I have no thousand dollar rent to pay per month. 231 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE--A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE, CARVED-leg Steinway piano, $200 less than regular price. Been used just enough to take off the new look. 231 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS 7-octave pianoforte; can be seen at No. 126 West Madison-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT--ONE CHICKering, with carved legs; price, $150; one, $75. Repairing promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. Pullman's First Experiment in the Sleeping-Car Business.

Through to Washington Without Change of Cars ---An Elegant Ticket Office.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of of the departure for Europe of Mr. George M. Pullman and family, where Mr. Pullman goes, as the solicitation of European railway officials, to complete arrangements for the exhibition of his cars during the Vienna Exposition. It is within the memory of many citizens of this city when Mr. Pullman introduced his first palace car, remodelled from an old passenger coach, on the Chicago & Alton Railway; and by them it will also be remembered that the railway world laughed at the idea, and consigned Mr. Pullman and his car to ruin and utter failure. It must be a satisfaction to these persons, as well as to Mr. Pullman, to know that he has completely conquered the railway systems of the United States and the Canadas, and has now gone to Europe, not to beg that his inventions may be looked upon with favor, but at the solicitation of railway officials in that country, who wish their roads equipped with Pullman cars. This victory was not easy to win. To persuade the railway world of the utility of an invention is only done by the most indefatigable efforts and the best of inventive genius; and Mr. Pullman's great success indicates that he possesses these qualities in an eminent degree.

The four Pullman cars which have been building at the Detroit shops for the Vienna Exposition have been completed, and will shortly be shipped for Europe. The process of constructing these cars has been very novel, and is worthy of note. They have been set up and finished as if they were to run on American roads; but the various parts have been manufactured in small pieces, and so put together that they can be taken apart, each piece packed in a box, and the whole car transported like ordinary merchandise. These cars will be shipped to Vienna in this manner, thus protecting the elegant work which has been put upon them from exposure during the voyage. When they arrive in Vienna they will be unpacked and put together like an ordinary road-carriage. It would be a matter of no little satisfaction to a citizen of Chicago, where these cars originated, to witness the *furore* they will create in Vienna and on the Continent. There are two dining and two sleeping cars, and the four will make a Pullman palace car train between Vienna and Paris during the Exposition.

THROUGH TO WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company will shortly run a line of cars from Chicago to Washington City without change. The route will be over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Pittsburgh, thence over the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, thence over the Northern Central to Baltimore, and thence over the Baltimore & Potomac River Road to Washington. This latter road is completed with the exception of a few miles in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, where two tunnels are being cut. When this line is finished cars will be run from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, to Washington, without change. This will bring the National Capital much nearer to the principal cities, and will add much to the convenience of travellers in that direction. The Pennsylvania Company have completed a ticket office in Baltimore for the use of this line, which is worthy of a description. The floor is of Italian marble, arranged in a simple and pleasing mosaic pattern. The walls and ceilings are beautifully frescoed, mouldings of pretty design, gilded and otherwise ornamented, surround the points of suspension of the three handsome chandeliers. Upon one side of the room extends a counter of elegant workmanship. The material is walnut, with panellings inlaid with bird's-eye maple, and decorated with gilt mouldings. At each end of this counter are desks, the one in front being that of the ticket department; the other that of the baggage department; each of them enclosed in handsome screens, with glass panels; the wood work ornamented similarly with the rest of the counters. The whole is blended in one harmonious design, and surmounted by a decorated centre piece, enclosing a large clock. In the rear end of the room is a large plate glass enclosed in a frame similar in decoration to the rest of the fittings. Everything is constructed in the most elegant manner, and nothing has been omitted which would conduce to the comfort of those visiting the office. The windows are filled with large lights of French plate-glass, covered with rich lettering, setting forth the various routes of the Company. This office has been pronounced superior to any railway office in the world, and will be a pleasant place for citizens of Chicago, who shall go over the through line to Baltimore and Washington, to visit.

A SPECIMEN STRAIGHT.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company have made an interesting experiment which, by its successful result, seems to have solved the labor question, so far as that corporation is concerned. Several months ago, the Superintendent initiated the plan of paying the employees of the Company by the hour. The mechanics in the shops of the Company were all payed by this standard, while engineers and other train-men were paid according to the number of miles they ran. The latter plan, although likely to produce inequalities of compensation, is said to have worked satisfactorily; so that in busy seasons the engineers have made as much as $150 per month. In the shops, the men were employed all through the season, but worked a reduced number of hours, while in slack times they have been also employed fewer hours, instead of being discharged. A first some of the workmen objected, but a trial of the scheme is said to have convinced all of its fairness. It affords the corporation a perfect protection against strikes, and removes all causes of ill-feeling between the managers and the employes. The brakesmen, the engineers, and conductors, are paid by the number of trips made. If this plan shall continue to prove successful, it will certainly be adopted by other railway companies.

WISCONSIN RAILROADING.

The connection between the western branch of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Manitowoc line, will be made to-morrow. The bridge at Appleton was completed yesterday, and trains will be running through from Manitowoc on Lake Michigan to Salem, the present terminus of the Wisconsin Central, a distance of 162 miles, in a few weeks. The cold weather will compel the company to cease further operations this winter, but the work will be resumed as early as possible. The gap between Milwaukee and Manitowoc will doubtless be completed next summer, when active traffic between Chicago and the terminus of the line will be opened.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors--Communication from Mr. Robson--Amendments to the Rules--The German Contributions--The Public Opening Set for the First Day of the New Year--The Mayor to Deliver the Address.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library met yesterday, President Hoyne in the chair, and present Directors Anthony, Shanahan, Raster, Shorey, Woodard, and Rosenthal.

A communication was read from Mr. Robson, stating that 200 volumes, donated by the University of Oxford, would be forwarded in a few days. He also stated that the binding of the books given by the Astronomical Society would soon be finished and forwarded.

Referred to the Committee on Administration.

The Committee on Rules recommended amendments to rules as follows:

ARTICLE II. The reading room for periodicals shall be under the charge of the Secretary until the Librarian is appointed, and shall be open from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. every day. They may be used by any person of good deportment and habits.

Adopted.

ARTICLE 13. All conversation and conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the reading room are strictly prohibited.

Adopted.

Article 1 of the by-laws referring to the meeting of the Board was also amended by the addition of the words--

From the 1st of April until the 1st of October, and from the 1st of October until the 1st of April, at 2 p. m. The effect of this amendment is to make the meetings from April to October begin at 2 p. m. on the first and third Wednesdays every month, and at 2 p. m. during the rest of the year.

Adopted.

ARTICLE 15. The term of service of all employes in the library and reading-room shall expire on the second Monday of July succeeding their appointments, and they shall be subject to removal at any time, at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, for sufficient cause.

Adopted.

The rule relative to vacating rooms for [illegible]

damaging books was postponed to the next meeting.

Mr. Anthony stated that donations of books had been received through Bernard Hollbatts, from Germany, Switzerland, and other places, and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the donors, and be published in the *Buchhandle Baisen*, at Leipsic.

Mr. Raster moved to amend the resolution so as to return thanks for the books given that were suitable for a public library, as a large percentage were trash.

Mr. Rosenthal remarked that some of these donations were perfectly unsalable, and were simply sent for advertising purposes.

It was finally decided to return thanks only for books that were "valuable."

The Committee on Library was authorized to make out a list of works of reference that should be purchased as soon as the funds were forthcoming.

Mr. Shorey moved that a special Committee be appointed to consider what, if any, legislation was necessary for the success of the library.

Messrs. Shorey, Woodard, and Anthony were put in charge of the matter.

Mr. Sheahan moved that the public opening of the reading-room take place at 11 a. m., on Jan. 1, 1873. Adopted.

The Chair announced that the Mayor had signified his willingness to deliver an address on the occasion.

The Committee on Building and Grounds were put in charge of the opening festivities.

On motion of Mr. Raster, Messrs. Rosenthal and Raster were appointed a Special Committee to separate the wheat from the chaff in the German contributions.

Mr. Sheahan moved that the Committee on Library and Reading-room be empowered to furnish newspapers to the reading-room and fix them up so that the visitors could read them.

Adopted.

The Board adjourned.

MUNN & SCOTT.

The Cook County National Bank Brings in Its Account for Settlement--Composition of the Firms of Munn & Scott and George Armour & Co.

By a petition filed yesterday it would appear that the public have been egregiously deceived as to the parties constituting the firm of Munn & Scott in bankruptcy, and George Armour & Co. It was thought that recent severe investigations had developed all that it was needful the creditors should know, but if the petition in question has any foundation for its assertions, the creditors are only beginning to learn who are the debtors that must account to them for the estate. The petition in question is filed by the Cook County National Bank, and prays for the bankruptcy of Munn & Scott, on account of suspension of their commercial paper in the non-payment of a note at 90 days, dated Aug. 12, 1872, for $5,000; and a note at 90 days, dated Oct. 14, 1872, for $3,000, and on account of the firm having, whilst in a state of insolvency, for the purpose of defrauding their creditors, on the 23d of September, 1872, assigned its property in use of said possession in their elevators and in all their other property in use and possession to George Armour for the use of the firm of George Armour & Co. The petitioner affirms that the firm of Munn & Scott is composed of Ira Y. Munn, George L. Scott, George Armour, Albert A. Munger, Hiram Wheeler, Charles H. Wheeler, George H. Wheeler, James R. McKay, Perry H. Smith, and George L. Dunlap. The firm of George Armour & Company, to which the above parties assigned their property, is described as being composed of none other than George Armour, Albert A. Munger, Hiram Wheeler, Charles W. Wheeler, George H. Wheeler, James D. McKay, Perry H. Smith, and George L. Dunlap. The usual affidavit as to the suspension of paper is appended to the petition.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY.

At the annual conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., held at their asylumn on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Eminent Commander--Sir William Henry Woodbury.
Generalissimo--Sir John Henry Hall.
Captain General--Sir James George Smeal.
Prelate--Sir George Gardner.
Treasurer--Sir Malcolm McDonald.
Recorder--Sir George Franklin Sinclair.
Senior Warden--Sir Henry Titus.
Junior Warden--Sir Edgar Manly Bostwick.
Standard Bearer--Sir Truman Warren Scale.
Sword Bearer--Sir Richard Thomas Hourazy.
Warder--Sir John H. Sanborn.
Captain Guards--Sir John Corbin.

CLEVELAND LODGE.

At the annual communication of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were duly elected:

Master--John Whitley.
Senior Warden--T. Davis Fitch.
Junior Warden--George W. Deal.
Treasurer--W. M. Keeler.
Secretary--George K. Hazlett.
Tyler--Reuben Cleveland.

Installation, Jan. 3, 1873.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

At the annual convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., held on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

William Amerson, M. E. H. P.
John McLaren, E. K.
William Law, Jr., E. S.
Henry Mansfield, C. H.
Peter Button, P. S.
George H. Bixby, R. A. C.
Malcolm McDonald, Treasurer.
George Franklin Sinclair, Secretary.

Installation, Jan. 3, 1873.

PERSONAL.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is at the Gardner.

J. W. Voss, Esq., of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Julius C. Birge, Esq., of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

John M. Cook, Esq., London, England, is at the Sherman.

Judge W. K. McAllister, of the Supreme Court, is at the Briggs.

General B. T. Ackly, of Washington, D. C., was at the Tremont yesterday.

General Wallen and Colonel Poland, United States Army, are at the Sherman.

Colonel E. M. Bartlett and H. C. Putnam, Esq., of Eau Claire, Wis., are at the Sherman.

The ladies of Western Avenue Baptist Church, did a good thing on Tuesday night last; that is, they made Mr. Gordon, their pastor, a present of a valuable collection of books, just what he needed. Of course he is well pleased.

The following were at the Briggs House: O. W. Taylor, Omaha; J. S. White, Cleveland; Guy E. Hall, New York; N. L. Johnson, Dana, Mass.; F. D. Hughes, Jr., New York; A. E. Eldridge, Fond du Lac; J. M. Scott and wife, San Francisco.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: J. S. Simpson, Bement, Ill.; F. M. Flemming, Cincinnati; J. S. Story, Kansas City, Mo.; L. T. Wilcox, Montana; S. Strong, Mount Vernon, Ohio; George Beatty, New York; L. M. Merryfield, Mansfield, Ohio; B. J. George, Tarrytown, N. Y.; S. Turner, Purington, Wis.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: B. F. Ayers, Boston; I. F. Lewis, Elgin; George C. McDonald, Ogdensburg, New York; Charles Sterling, Oswego; Albert Ricky, Stenbenville, O.; George B. Bryan, Manitowoc; George E. Keys, Green Bay; Charles Dickerson, Fairmount; J. Q. Quigley, Akron, O.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: George H. Reynolds, New York; M. J. Cummings, Oswego; E. W. Keys, D. Bruse, J. W. Sterling, J. Nader, Madison, Wis.; Charles Eddy, Duluth; D. Dickinson, Neuilville, Wis.; J. P. Goodale, Elgin; Henry Lewis, Cincinnati; F. S. Kidder, Springfield, O.; Mrs. John Sharp, Boston.

Edward Gill, for some years known as Frank Wagner, in the minstrel troupe of Duprez & Benedict, is reported dead. He had recently removed to the vicinity of Escanaba, where he had taken a farm, and on Saturday last was struck by an engine on the railroad, and thrown about 40 rods from the track, into a snow bank. When found, eight hours afterward, he was dead, --frozen to death,--with a broken leg.

Julius Gollmann, the artist, has taken rooms in THE TRIBUNE Building, and has now probably the most complete and elegant studio in the city. At the time of the fire, Mr. Gollmann was absent in Europe, and returned here to find that he had lost everything in his old studio in the Opera House. He is now thoroughly prepared, however, to resume painting of portraits, and especially of crayon and pastelle work, in which lines he has no equal in the city. His easels already show the heads of several well-known citizens. Mr. Gollmann is one of the most unpretentious, faithful, and conscientious of our artists, and will be well remembered by his admirable crayon heads which were exhibited at the Academy of Design just previous to the fire. It is only necessary to inform Mr. Gollmann's many friends of his present whereabouts to secure for him the commissions which his artistic skill [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

A considerable increase in the stringency in the local money market is noticeable as compared to this time last week. The main cause of this is the heavy pork-packing business now being done, which may be estimated by the large receipts of hogs, which have been increasing for some weeks up to yesterday. During the last four weeks, the total receipts of hogs in this city have been 549,000, an excess of say 150,000 head over the receipts of the same time last year. The average price of these has been probably $11 per head, at which they would come to about $6,000,000. During the same four weeks the receipts of cattle have been about 40,000 head, which is say 5,000 in excess of the receipts for the same time last year. The average price has probably not been far from $40 per head, at which they would come to $1,600,000. It appears, therefore, that the banks of the city have been called on to furnish nearly $6,000,000, to pay for hogs and cattle within the past four weeks, or nearly $2,000,000 more than they furnished during the same period of last year. This vast outgo of funds has itself been sufficient to cause stringency, though, as far as this is the cause, the stringency is a healthy one, and will be followed by a return of the capital from the country in the way of increased collections of merchants, which the immediate present are small and unsatisfactory.

The heavy shipments of hogs, cattle, beef, and pork to the East are making a large supply of New York bills, and this, together with the necessity for currency to go into the country in payment for the hogs and cattle, has depressed the price of exchange to 75 cents per $1,000 discount. At this price for exchange, bankers find it convenient to fetch currency from New York, which they are doing to some extent.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Dec. 21, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,566,985.50	$ 269,319.26
Tuesday	3,314,772.22	279,354.22
Wednesday	3,125,432.50	216,214.10
Thursday	3,003,480.05	316,360.63
Friday	2,895,146.17	275,663.83
Saturday	2,502,795.13	224,836.41
Total	$18,608,394.55	1,674,852.54
Corresponding week last Year	$16,488,978.93	1,624,652.98

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	150
Third National Bank	....	140
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	125	....
German National Bank	135	....
North-western National Bank	200	....
Cork Exchange National Bank	110	114
City National Bank	....	....
National Bank of Illinois	111	101
National Bank of Commerce	100	105
Chicago City Railway	150	165
North Division Railway	98	105
Pullman Palace Car	....	111
Babcock Rattingwatcher	....	83
High Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Traders'	....	100

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,987	4,718	7,460	2,577
Wheat, bu	32,540	24,320	13,639	8,026
Corn, bu	85,120	121,370	8,477	8,018
Oats, bu	51,710	25,591	21,633	9,146
Rye, bu	2,740	1,053	784	....
Barley, bu	9,295	10,808	11,760	2,469
Grass Seed, lbs	27,849	18,490	27,738	84,200
Flax Seed, bu	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	38,000	2,000	46,054	....
Cured Meats, lbs	151,780	228,467	1627,514	1664,517
Beef, brls	....	150	156	....
Pork, brls	715	3,000	1,715	1,744
Lard, lbs	17,280	338,040	698,400	520,200
Tallow, lbs	15,240	80,200	....	20,000
Butter, lbs	61,918	48,141	98,180	11,020
Hides, No.	1,824	833	571	971
Live Hogs, No.	18,235	19,443	2,936	1,269
Cattle, No.	517	561	738	467
Sheep, No.	1,014	440	1,776	....
Hogs, lbs	164,466	113,600	140,387	94,950
Highwines, brls	50	200	253	231
Wool, lbs	54,824	29,830	164,900	....
Potatoes, bu	4,000	3,650	....	....
Hides, lbs	224	520	288	692
Shingles, m	480	220	566	43
Lath, m	135	....	15	....
Salt, brls	740	140	970	2,304

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,069 bu wheat; 3,306 bu corn; 1,541 bu oats; 1,367 bu rye; 10,716 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 25,396 bu wheat; 17,754 bu corn; 11,864 bu oats; 7,070 bu rye; 42,097 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 99 cars wheat; 113 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 23 cars barley. Total, 260 cars, or 100,000 bu.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull to-day, except wheat; and an easier feeling was noticed in many departments, though few were weak. The storm of two days ago, followed by clear, cold weather, has not had the effect of largely reducing the shipments of produce to this city. On the contrary, they promise to be on the increase, as the farmers have left the fields and settled down to their winters' work of sending in the fruits of their summer labor. The grocery market was without new feature. The demand was only fair, being mainly restricted to small orders to make up assortments, and meet immediate wants. Prices remain steady and generally firm. In the dry goods market there was less of activity than on the preceding days of the week, but there was no abatement in firmness, the quoted prices being thoroughly sustained all around. Butter was quiet, without change in values. Good to choice grades are not in excess of the demand, and holders were asking and obtaining full rates. No improvement was noticeable in the demand for cheese, and the weak feeling, so long a feature of the market, is still prevalent. Coal was active and strong. At two or three of the yards orders were being filled at $10.50 for Erie and $12.00 for Lackawanna, but dealers generally were demanding $11.00@11.50 for the former and $13.50@14.50 for the latter. Stocks of anthracite are rapidly dwindling, and dealers are talking of an advance. The dried fruit trade was only moderately active, and foreign descriptions were again quoted easy. Domestics remain comparatively firm. Fish were but little inquired for. Hay remains quiet and without quotable change in prices. Hides and leather were firm, though the demand for the latter article was small. There was a good demand for carbon, lard, and linseed oils, but other descriptions were quiet. Tobacco and wood were steady at former quotations. Alcohol was 2c lower to-day, now quotable at $1.60@1.63. The demand for lumber was light, and prices were without important change. Building materials continue quiet and steady. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were quiet and unchanged. Tin plate has advanced in New York, and prices here have a strong upward tendency. Nails were in light request at $4.75 rates, net. Salt was active and firm. There was a fair inquiry for wool, prices remaining steady. Broom corn was unchanged; the higher grades are in demand and firm; common stock is dull and nominal. Hops were in fair demand and very firm. Seeds were in moderate request. Timothy was firmer, prime selling at $3.25@3.30. Clover was firm at [illegible] for prime, and $5.70 for choice mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.60@1.65. Potatoes were without particular change. Choice varieties are quotable at 70c on track, and 75c delivered. Choice poultry was in demand; turkeys are a shade firmer; the stock of good-conditioned poultry is rather light, but common is very plenty. Grouse and quail were in fair demand. Venison and rabbits were in large supply, and sold slowly. Green fruits were quiet, the cold weather interfering with the trade.

Highwines were rather more active, at the same prices as quoted yesterday, which were a steep decline from the nominal quotations of the day. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c, and 50 brls at 89½c.

Dressed hogs were in better request by shippers, and the market ruled 5c per 100 lbs higher, notwithstanding the easier feeling in live. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 300 head at $4.40; 75 at $4.37½; 1,079 at $4.35; 7 at $4.30. Total, 1,461 head.

Provisions were dull, and practically unchanged, though a shade easier, in sympathy with a weak feeling in hogs at the Stock Yards, where heavy receipts again caused buyers to hold off for lower prices. The receipts of the week ending this morning were fully 150,000 head, which is the largest week's receipts ever known in this market. There was no demand for pork, and former prices were nominally sustained. Lard was moderately active, and easier. Meats were in fair demand, chiefly on direct order, which was independent of the hog market of the day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork--Old, $10.25@10.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.65@11.75; do seller January, $11.65@11.75; do seller February, $11.75@11.80; do seller March, $11.85@11.90; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.70. Lard, cash, $6.95@7.00 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.00¾; do selling February, $7.12½@7.13; do seller March, $7.25@7.27½. Boxed pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c, and green hams at 7¾@7¾c for 15-lb averages, and 7¾c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; do rough sides, 4¾@4¾c; do short ribs, 5@5½c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 5¾c for shoulders; 5¾@6¼c for short ribs, and 6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3¾c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5¾c for Cumberlands; 5¾c for short ribs or long clear; 6@6¼c for short clear; 8¼@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.50; beef hams, $26.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls prime mess pork at $10.75; 1,050 tcs lard at $7.00 per 100 lbs; 200 tcs do at $6.95; 200 tcs do seller January at $7.00; 200 tcs do (choice) seller January at $7.25; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.37½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3¾c; 50 boxes do at 5¾c; 650 boxes do (part seller February) at 5¾c; 250 boxes do seller March at 4c; 75 boxes short ribs (light) at 5¾c; 500 boxes do at 5¾c; 300 boxes short clear at 6½c; 250 boxes do, seller January, at 6c; 250 boxes do, seller last half February, at 6¾c; 500 boxes equal amounts of long and short clear at 5¾c; 60,000 lbs hams (16 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 2,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 8c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¼c; 50 tcs do at 8c.

The following shows the local movement of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	517	566
Pork, brls	517	8,148
Lard, lbs	774,200	4,344,634
Meats, lbs	1,393,160	9,807,583

The packing of this season to date at Chicago is reported at 853,153 head, against 628,986 to same time in 1871, and 357,945 head a year previously. St. Louis reports $10,000 head, against 240,000 a year ago. Delphi, Ind., reports 12,000, and Des Moines, Iowa, reports 14,000 head, to date.

Last week our packing was reported at 429,480; now at 503,153 head; difference, 103,723 head. The receipts of live and dressed for the week were 157,532; shipments, 32,175; difference left in Chicago, 125,357. The difference of these differences is 21,634 hogs, eaten in the city during the week and left over in excess of those held here a week ago. In remarking on this difference, to-day, one or two provision dealers took occasion to doubt the accuracy of the packing returns, thinking it possible that some of the packers are reporting their minimum work, in order to give an idea of diminished production.

H. Milward & Co. write as follows:

Though the predictions of our provision dealers as to the large number of hogs remaining in the hands of the farmers, and the heavy receipts to be expected, are being daily verified, yet there are circumstances connected with the trade which have been generally overlooked, and which, nevertheless, must occupy an important position in its success or failure. Chief among these is the large increase in the net weight of the hogs, as reported from the various packing points. Our increase is placed, by competent judges, at from 10@15 lbs per hog over last year; Milwaukee about 10@15 lbs per hog; Cincinnati at from 25 to 40 lbs; in fact, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota the reports are very concurrent, and, if the result should turn out as anticipated, must tell very sensibly in the final summing up of the season's work. The export demand for the continent has been large, but is now abating. The English demand has been thus far very light, and unless we should soon be favored with liberal orders for export, the surplus left for home consumption is likely to be so large as to become unmanageable. Under these circumstances the packers seem to realize that their sole security lies in insisting on low prices for hogs, and though, during the past week, their efforts have been in a measure crowned with success, yet it must be remembered that even now they have to hold the products and become speculators, as they have thus far through the season been working at a loss of fully 50 cents per hog, and now as prices of products have declined correspondingly with the price of hogs, the same loss stares them in the face, and their sole advantage gained is that the lower price paid for the hogs render the holding of products less precarious.

Flour was almost inactive, the buying being confined to one or two local retailers. Buyers for shipment have lowered their bids to the extent of about 25c per brl, which holders refused to concede; hence dullness. Bran was heavy. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Rockford Hydraulic) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 75 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $4.00. Total, 275 brls. Also 10 tons of bran at $11.00 at mill; 10 tons do at $10.50 on track.

Wheat was less active, and averaged about 1c higher than on Friday; though very irregular and weak during the greater part of the session. New York was quoted strong, and the reports of damage by flood in many sections of Europe joined to produce a decidedly bullish feeling, and there was plenty of trading early at an advance. But a few offers to sell on the part of operators supposed to be large holders caused the impression that the early feeling was the result of manipulation, and that the longs were trying to unload. Then the market broke, and thenceforward there was but little buying, though prices rallied somewhat, as offerings were withdrawn when it was found that they were not wanted. The latest accounts show that about 10,000,000 bu of California wheat have been received in Liverpool since the beginning of the harvest year, and that arrangements have been made to send about as much more; the whole comprising about 260 vessel loads. It is beginning to be understood that the amount of wheat which Great Britain can draw from California in any one year is not so much a question of production as of carrying capacity; so that it is not impossible to have a glut on the Pacific slope, and a comparative famine in the British Isles, unless the latter condition be averted by supplies from other points. It is yet too early to over-estimate the extent of damage to the crops of next year by the recent floods in Europe, but the tone of the foreign markets is not such as to warrant the belief that the damage is serious and extensive. Our receipts were light, but this was probably only a circumstance of a day or two, that will soon be remedied. There was little buying for shipment to-day. Seller January opened at $1.16¾, advanced to $1.17¼, declined to $1.16¾, and closed at $1.16¾. Seller February sold at 2c above January, closing at $1.18¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18@1.17, closing at the inside. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22. No. 3 do closed 1.02½@1.03, and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22; 10,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16¾; 23,200 bu do at $1.18¾; 20,400 bu do at $1.18; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.05¾; 8,800 bu do at $1.03¾; 3,400 bu do at $1.02¾; 4,800 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 88,200 bu.

Corn was dull at about the same range as yesterday, being, if anything, a shade easier, though receipts were relatively small. The business of the session was simply a repetition of that of the previous days. The capitalists seem to many previous days. The capitalists seem to steadily hold corn, and none of them are investing in it so far as known. Hence it is heavy, though so low that few are willing to sell at current quotations, if they can help it. Especially is it considered dangerous to sell short, as it is feared that some of the capitalists are watching the market closely, and are prepared to take hold extensively when they are satisfied that prices have touched bottom. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30¼@30¾c; seller January at 30¾@30¾c; and seller February at 31¾@31¾c, all closing at the inside. Seller May was quoted at 36c, and seller June at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 28,200 bu No. 2 at 30¾c; 40,400 bu do at 30¼c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 71,200 bu.

Oats were in better demand and firm at the advance noted yesterday, though quoted dull in New York, while our receipts here were comparatively large. Seller November, or cash No. 2, sold at 24@24½c; seller January, at 24¼@24¾c; and seller February at 24¾@25c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller April sold at 26¾c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu at 24¼c; 5,000 bu do at 24½c; 5,400 bu do at 24c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 1,200 bu do at 21c. Total, 37,800 bu.

Rye was in good demand, as compared with the extent of the offerings, and was fully 1c higher. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 56½c; 1,600 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 65½c; and 1,200 bu rejected at 51c. Total, 5,200 bu. No. 2 closed firm at 56c.

Barley was dull at the inside prices of yesterday, the sharp advance having caused the withdrawal of most of the orders that were on the market. No. 2 was firm at 65c cash; 85¼@66c seller January, and 67½c seller February. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 3,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 52½c; 800 bu do at 52c; 800 bu rejected at 40½c; 400 bu do at 40c; 800 bu sample at 85c; 400 bu do 86c; 400 bu at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 56c, all on track; 400 bu do at 79c; 8,200 bu do at 73c; 400 bu at 65 dlvd. Total, 18,000 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.16¾ seller the month, and $1.16¾@1.17 seller January, closing at the inside, and $1.18¾ seller February. Corn and other grain were quiet and nominally the same as at the close of Change. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Dec. 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,419	14,592	3,109
Tuesday	1,117	26,854	1,568
Wednesday	1,691	35,122	1,963
Thursday	1,161	38,519	3,818
Friday	917	18,233	1,044
Saturday	936	15,500	9
Total	6,920	151,473	2,813
Last week	12,317	134,193	5,791
Week before last	13,506	147,312	4,474
Week ending Nov. 30	9,046	126,168	5,406
Total, four weeks	35,439	549,181	25,183

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,042	2,903	1,269
Tuesday	273	4,803	371
Wednesday	743	4,085	192
Thursday	94	6,037	369
Friday	738	2,836	1,276
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	2,910	19,306	3,467

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Belleville, ₩ 100 lbs.....37½c
To Dunkirk, ₩ 100 lbs.....35c
To Cleveland.....35c
To Toledo and Detroit.....30c

SHIPPING WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ₩ car.....20,000 lbs
Horses, ₩ car.....20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₩ car.....14,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₩ car.....12,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ₩ car.....14,000 lbs
Sugle-deck car, ₩ car.....14,000 lbs

CATTLE--The changes in this market during the week just closed have not been important. In the character of the demand, very little improvement was noticeable, neither local nor outside buyers taking hold with any show of interest, and, while the supply was the lightest for many weeks, it proved more than sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the trade. During the first half of the week, prices were unsettled, and in buyers' favor, but later the market firmed up a little,--a result of the meagre receipts. The condition of the market below has not changed for the better, which accounts for the apathy of shippers; while the extreme dulness of the retail meat trade is the cause of the absence of anything like activity in the demand from local butchers. Nor are stock steers in more than fair request, nearly all the larger feeders having supplied their wants earlier in the season. The receipts of desirable stock steers are light, however, and this fact helps to sustain prices. the market remaining comparatively steady at $2.75@3.00 for common lots averaging from 700 to 850 lbs, and at 3.25@3.75 for medium to prime droves, averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. The receipts were of a better average quality than those of last week, or the preceding one, there being a very perceptible falling off in the supply of poor cows and scrawny steers, and a corresponding increase in the offerings of fair to choice grades. Only a few Christmas beeves arrived, and most of them went through in first hands, there being very little inquiry for such here, and the prices offered were generally much below the views of holders. Texans and Cherokee cattle have comprised a considerable portion of the week's supply. For these the ruling rates were $2.25@2.75 for common to medium, and $3.00@3.80 for fair to good fat corn-fed. Veal calves remain comparatively steady at $3.50@5.50 for grass and choice. Milch cows have met with some inquiry at $20.00@45.00 per head, according to quality.

To-day there was nothing doing, and prices remain nominally the same as on the previous days of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra--Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards.....$6.15@6.30
Choice Steers--Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....5.50@5.90
Good Steers--Well-fatened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.....4.75@5.25
Medium Grade--Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock--Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.....2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle--Common cattle, in fair flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs.....2.75@3.75
Inferior--Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.....1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle--Through droves.....2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle--Northern summered.....3.